THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 215

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Police Politics Rear Rackets

Cuba, Rioting, Faces New Deal

Germany Rejects the Warning

Italy Backs France - Britain

China Ends Feng's Rebellion

Fliers Fill Air With Wonder

RACKETEERING and gang crimes are possible in the United States only because many law-enforcement agencies are politically controlled. Such is the announcement of Chief of Police William P. Rutledge of Wyandotte, Mich., vice-president of the International Association of Police Chiefs meeting at Chicago. "The jobs of many police chiefs are in the control of measly, cheap politicians," declares another crime detector. "Seventy-five per cent of the gang crime is due to politics," estimates a third. "The way to stop crime is by getting down to its roots. Law-respecting citizens must rise up to enforce the law." Politics protects the racketeer while he goes out and collects; protects him while he makes his get-away. Remove politics and remove the racketeer—Begin by shearing the political wires that hold on the policeman's badge.

¶ Cuba is in a tense state with sweeping governmental changes likely at any moment. A false report that President Machado had resigned causes wild street rioting in Havana, with many persons wounded and killed by the bullets of the police. Sumner Welles, American Ambassador, acts as peace agent and presides over Liberal, Popular and Conservative leaders trying to work out an acceptable program. Rumor sweeps through the island republic that the program demands Machado's retirement. Ambassador Welles advises Washington that unless his unannounced plan is accepted, grave results may follow. President Roosevelt, backing Welles, wishes to avoid American intervention—Cuba is begged to name its own solution.

¶ Germany rejects, almost as gently as it was given, the joint Franco-British verbal warning that it was interfering in the internal affairs of Austria. The German press declares that the airplanes scattering anti-Dollfuss pamphlets over Austria have not been fully identified as German. It defends the attack on Premier Dollfuss from German broadcasting stations by saying Germany suffers in turn from the broadcasts from Strasbourg. The press says the double warning was really to strengthen the Austrian Government before its own people and the world. Both sides have spoken—Europe waits to see what effect Germany's conduct may show.

¶ Italy explains that if it did not join with France and Britain in warning Germany, there was a reason. These three nations, with Germany, compose the recently formed Four-Power pact, and Rome wished to avoid the appearance of their new relation beginning by three acting against one. But Premier Mussolini confirms the fact that he had already let Chancellor Hitler know that he felt Germany was menacing Austria, to which Italy could not agree. Mussolini will go to great lengths to bring about a complete understanding between Germany and Austria—But upon the basis of Austria's independence, not its absorption.

¶ China sees settlement of Gen. Feng Yuh-hsiang's rebellion with the use of a minimum of force. Nanking announces that the grand march to protect Chinese rights and defy the Japanese in Chahar has ended with General Feng fading out of the picture and Nanking appointing Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan to command his troops. Along with the tide of indignant rebellion against Japan's incursions, the floods that swept over the fields are also subsiding and the outlook brightens. Various construction projects may now be completed. Cantonese politicians are quiescent—Nanking smiles a pleased smile that is reflected at Tokyo.

¶ Burma finds itself in the unique position of being offered a Constitution and not knowing whether it wants one. At the election last fall the Burmese voted not to separate from India, but to reserve the right to do so. This doesn't suit India, so Sir Samuel Hoare for Britain outlines a Burma Constitution which, if Burma shows no eagerness, may be forced upon it. This differs somewhat from the Constitution worked out for India, being unitary instead of federal. If it goes into effect without any reaching out by the people, a further fate may loom—Eventually Burma might have independence slavishly thrust upon it.

¶ Newfoundland sees Gen. Italo Balbo and his fleet of 24 Italian planes seize upon a favorable weather report and take off for the long hop to the Azores, en route to Rome. Rayak, Syria, holds joyous jubilation over Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, who landed in that town with New York 5737 miles behind them to establish, by a margin of 500 miles, a new world's record for distance flight. Other ambitious fliers are tuning up—Nearer draws the day when the air will be full of simple citizens wagging around the world.

Cuba's Answer To Plan Awaited By Washington

Grave Situation Seen If Peace Proposals Are Rejected

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — Washington has no definite information that Gen. Gerardo Machado, Cuban President, will resign from office. A cablegram received from the President's secretary, Señor Ramiero Guerra, declared that the Liberal, Popular and Conservative parties had not agreed that peace could be restored only through abdication.

Intervention by United States marines is as far from a probability as ever. The Roosevelt Administration is openly opposed to such a step, preferring to have Cuba adjust its own troubles.

The Cuban Secretary of State, Señor Orestes Ferrera, who landed in New York yesterday from London, is en route to Cuba by airplane, according to information given out today by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Señor Ferrera's known influence with the Cuban President may have considerable to do with the latter's attitude in the present crisis.

From Havana word comes that Mr. Sumner Welles, Cuban Ambassador, had formulated a peace plan which had been accepted by Liberal and Conservative leaders. Mr. Welles stated that he has been doing all that is possible to make the Cubans come to their own decisions without a semblance of pressure from the United States.

It is understood that he has advised Washington that unless his peace formula is immediately accepted and put into effect he would consider the affairs of the island in a state of utmost gravity and could not foresee what might happen.

Report of Resignation Led to Demonstration Resulting in Fatalities

HAVANA, Aug. 8 (AP)—Strife-torn Cuba today counted the cost of a widespread strike in terms of a mounting death toll and a tense political situation complicated by demands for President Machado's resignation and his efforts to re-establish peace by armed force.

Machine guns and heavy guards at public buildings were withdrawn after upward of 20 persons were killed and 120 wounded during a demonstration last night which followed a report that President Machado had quit, but hundreds of

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Allegheny Miners Head Back to Work In Three Counties

Special from Monitor Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8 — Reason appeared to be supplanting obstinacy to bring a measure of coöperation in the coal strike zone of southwestern Pennsylvania today as the true significance of the three-point truce reached in Washington Saturday was borne home to the thousands of miners on strike in Fayette, Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties.

Representatives of 64 locals of the United Mine Workers of America in the Uniontown area at noon voted unanimously to return to work. Mr. Edward R. McGrady, assistant industrial recovery administrator, was present at the meeting.

More than half of the miners in the Allegheny fields will return to work today, according to officials of the United Mine Workers of America as a result of an agreement reached late yesterday in Washington between the United Mine Workers and the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Coal Company. Under the truce, however, only two of the company's mines had resumed up to 10 a. m. today. The terms provide that the company accept union check weighmen subject to appeal to the arbitration board set up by the National Recovery Administration.

This was the chief obstacle to the truce in Allegheny County, according to Mr. P. T. Fagan, president of District No. 5, United Mine Workers.

More than 7000 miners returned to work in the Allegheny Valley, Mr. Fagan said.

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Things Present

A southern churchman has given four reasons why prohibition should be abolished. These, together with becoming editorial comments, are set forth in the last editorial.

It is to be assumed that you have been following the series on marionettes, and that you have made your puppets; now follow directions for the stage. Progress in Education page.

Your friend who is studying German may thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

When did we begin using "A. D."? See the Word a Day on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

The second article in "The Baby's First Year" series will appear tomorrow on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Wednesday also brings Betty Bee, Come Play, and another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

Group to Keep NRA Peace Organizes and 'Gets Busy'

Mediation Board Takes Up Controversies for Study —Johnson Denounces Rackets in NRA— Frick Men Play Lone Part

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—The National Mediation Board, designed to keep the peace within American industry during the recovery campaign, achieved preliminary organization at its first meeting here and set about a study of current controversies over the country with the idea of prompt settlement.

In the absence of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, chairman, the group was brought together by Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Only four of the seven members were present, including, besides Mr. Teagle, Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, of Boston; Dr. Leo Wolman and Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

A "very general discussion" of the problem before them was held, according to Mr. Teagle, and organization was postponed until a talk could be had with Senator Wagner, who is now at Geneva. The transatlantic telephone will be used for this purpose, it was stated. Shortly before the arbitration board sat down word came to NRA headquarters that Mr. Lewis and Mr. J. D. A. Morrow, president of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, had smoothed out difficulties preventing return of the Pittsburgh Company's miners to work on truce terms adopted in Washington last week.

The return of these miners to the pits left only the employees of the H. C. Frick Coke Company "hanging back" on the truce agreement, and officials predicted that the whole central and western Pennsylvania strike situation would be cleared up within a few days.

Mr. Edward F. McGrady, a labor adviser to the NRA, flew to Uniontown to make a personal appeal to Frick miners to go back to work and then will go to Lynn, Mass., to make a similar appeal to striking shoe workers.

Mr. Lewis said his appeal yesterday to all U. M. W. members in the strike area to carry out their part of the truce agreement and go back

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Germany Rejects Stand of Powers In Austrian Case

Points Out Lack of Proof That German Airplanes Dropped Pamphlets

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 8—Wilhelmstrasse has unequivocally rejected the joint Franco-British verbal representations expressing concern at Germany's alleged interference with the internal affairs of Austria. The rejection is commented on in the same vein by virtually all German newspapers.

After pointing out that the identity of airplanes which scattered pamphlets against the Dollfuss Government in Austria has not been definitely established as German, "an informed source" continues that it is quite understandable that the powers should seek to forbid the German people from being informed over the radio regarding Austria. "If anyone has cause to complain in this respect it is Germany, because of the German language radiocasts from Strasbourg," this statement says.

News of the action by the complaining powers, it is further commented, came first through the press, thus constituting a breach of diplomatic usage and also greatly exaggerating its importance.

"The true explanation of the whole affair is not because the independence of a third state is affected, but is designed more toward strengthening the Austrian Government in the eyes of the world and its own people. Whether it will help the Austrian Government's position remains to be seen," it was stated.

Reasons of the prestige and influence of their press are given here as the main explanation why France and England made these verbal representations, though "financial interests of the various powers in Austria have played a not clear rôle."

Italian absence from this joint action (though the Italian minister here is reported to have had conversations concerning the affair with the German Government earlier) is stressed by a certain section of the press as the most important comment worth making regarding the affair.

"When all is said and done," the Volkische Beobachter, Government organ writes, "this joint action by France and England would have been better left undone. Let the matter rest there."

Italy Obeys Amenities Of Four-Power Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Aug. 8—The Italian Government has not associated itself with the formal representations made by the British and French Governments at Berlin in regard to the German campaign against Austria.

The evident disagreement existing between Italy on the one hand and France and England on the other over the Austro-German dispute concerns only procedure, for Premier Benito Mussolini already has made known to Chancellor Adolf Hitler in a conciliatory, informal way his deep concern over the unfriendly pressure Germany has been exerting toward Austria. Therefore Italy's abstention from the Anglo-French action at Berlin should not be attributed to any serious substantial divergence of views between the three governments over the Austrian problem, but rather to Signor Mussolini's unwillingness to join in public censure by three powers against a fourth nation, all of which recently signed a pact of cordial collaboration that was supposed to have placed them on more friendly relations.

Having made known to Chancellor Hitler, in a friendly but none the less firm way, his disapproval of the present German attitude toward Austria, Signor Mussolini considers that no further action is necessary, at least for the present. Il Duce is believed to be most anxious to bring about rapprochement between Germany and Austria, but such rapprochement should have as a fundamental basis the political independence of Austria.

Portugal's Crown Jewels Removed From Ancient Ark

Heirs of Deposed Monarch Obtain Court's Order For New Inventory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—A scene recalling some glamorous episode in "The Arabian Nights" is being enacted within the barred entrance to the ancient treasure-vaults of the Bank of Portugal here. Jewels which have lain hidden away for a century are being removed from ancient arks, and examined, estimated and inventoried, by order of the Portuguese law courts.

The jewels and other treasure, including numbers of unset diamonds, and even gold dust, belonged to King Miguel I of Portugal and to his sister the Infanta Anna and were deposited in the bank by the deposed monarch in 1834 when he was sent into exile.

Owing to the inventory of the jewels being destroyed in a fire at the bank, the various heirs of this branch of the House of Braganza, claiming their rights to the inheritance, have never been able to get their cases heard in the courts of justice. Now that this century-old lawsuit is at length on its way to being settled, a new inventory is essential.

There are 70 claimants, descendants of King Miguel on one side, composed of members of most of the royal houses of Central Europe, and on the other side, the heirs of Princess Anna, who married the Duke of Loulé, all of whom belong to the oldest Portuguese aristocracy.

Only a few persons were permitted to be present when the first iron-bound ark was brought with infinite precautions from the vaults, and opened with a key that for more than a century has been kept by the bank, in a small casket sealed with the royal signet. The judge, the assessor, representatives of the bank and a group of aged descendants of royalty were the only witnesses present, as the first layers of these magnificent jewels were disclosed.

Although the great value of the contents of the two old cases cannot yet even be guessed at, the few articles already examined are said to be of fabulous worth. Among these are handfuls of unset diamonds, rapiers and daggers studded with prescious stones, one of which is worth more than £1000, inlaid caskets and caskets of mother-of-pearl and of gold, covered with diamonds and other gems, some of them filled with gold dust.

State Labor Hears Resolution to Join With Industrials

New Deal Lifts Suspicion Workers Have Felt Toward Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8—Massachusetts labor will hear a proposal for the virtual wiping out of hard and fast distinction between labor and employer by a practical merging of the two groups.

In accord with the new deal, Mr. Thomas M. Nolan of Boston, has introduced a resolution before the forty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, suggesting that local unions affiliate with the Chamber of Commerce and boards of trade, if invited.

Mr. Nolan explained today that he regarded such a step as a fitting termination of his 50 years in the labor movement and a recognition that the hostility of the two groups has been ended by the new deal. This is a perennial resolution but it is expected to carry particular force this year owing to the altered relation between workers and capital.

Pension System Sought

A resolution to terminate the contributory compensation system and set up a state old-age pension system for everyone was filed today. Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts federation, will support this resolve on the basis that wage earners are as deserving of a pension at the expiration of their industrial service as are Supreme Court judges at the expiration of their more lucrative judicial services.

Massachusetts labor, racket-ridden in many localities, today proposed to strike at crime by bringing all workers into the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that units outside the federation had been fertile ground for racketeering, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention here, called on employers to promote enrollment in legitimate unions if they would weaken bootlegging, racketeering and kidnaping. The federation offered its complete support of constituted authorities and asked only that employers expand labors by enrolling their workers in the federation.

Shorter Hours Urged

The new deal today emerged in a new light—as conservative compared with the ultimate aims of labor, Representative Francis T. Maloney (D.) of Connecticut practically stampeded the convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor here by averring that still shorter

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Vanity Mirror Aids Woman Aviator To Locate Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT NOLLOTH, S. Af.—A vanity mirror proved a valuable addition to the tool kit of Fräulein Eli Beinhorn, German aviator, who was in difficulties during a flight from Berlin to Cape Town.

Fräulein Beinhorn experienced bad weather and after several bumps she was startled by a sudden jerk, and found that she had lost control of the rudder. The machine was behaving in an extraordinary manner, she said, and she was unable to discover the cause as she could not see the lower parts of the machine behind her.

Through a vanity mirror she was able to look back and learn that the terrific bumping evidently had loosened the catch of the lid of the luggage compartment. As a result various articles had fallen out and her coat had become entangled in the rudder.

She managed to control the plane until the coat was torn away by the wind. Subsequently she was compelled to turn back to Port Nolloth where, despite a 70-mile-an-hour gale, she made a good landing.

Drumbeats of NRA Lead Idle Feet From Park Bench to Shoe Factory

The shadow of a blue eagle slants across the doorstep of Boston's leather business. Hide prices are firm, merchants hesitant. What will the code of the blue eagle do to leather prices?

After a month's business in May that shot figures to new heights, a grand total of 171,000,000 pairs of shoes was predicted for America's shoe factories in the first six months of 1933. Orders poured in from retailers. Shoe factories worked overtime. Hide prices soared. Then the shadow of the blue eagle—and activity halts. Manufacturers wonder what is going to happen. Orders pile up on desk tops.

Down on the Common 10 pairs of feet are in vertical idleness, and 20 ventilated soles look out from the shade of the American elm. Four pairs dangle from the nearest bench, hesitant to come down to earth and feel the bite of gravel. Sixteen men on a curbstone wait for the door of the employment office to open, and the pavement rasps when they move.

The shadow of the blue eagle rests athwart the employment office door. From over the horizon comes a sound that supplements the shadow of the eagle as the patter of rain fulfills the omen of the rain clouds. The drums of the NRA are pounding out a rhythm.

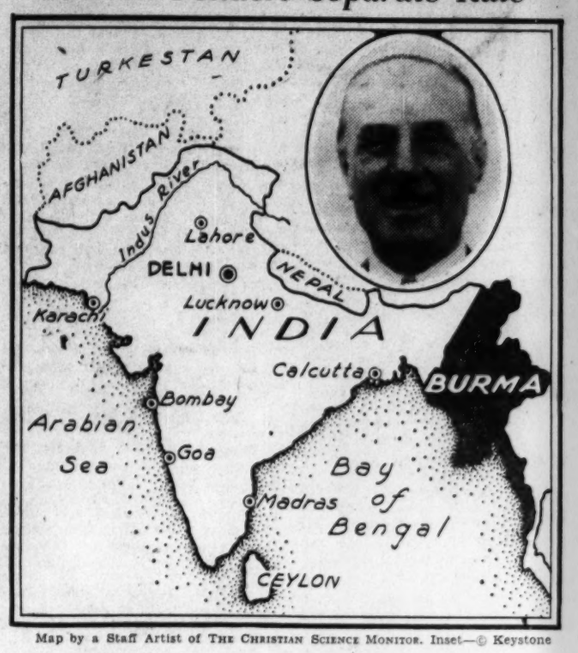
Ten men sitting around a mahogany table listen to the drums. "It's here," one of them says. "The 35-hour week is knocking at the door. That means another thousand hands in the plant. Might as well start hiring."

The drums of the NRA are throbbing. Another circle of men in another directors' meeting hear them, and the president says, "It's come, and we can't dodge it. We've got to hire."

Sixteen men shuffle along the curb as the employment office opens. Their heads come up, the painful scrape of the pavement through thin soles forgotten. Four pairs of feet come down from the park bench and the gravel bites into soles that are at the vanishing point. Ten pairs of feet under the American elm assume horizontal position and point factoryward. They begin to march but their ragged coverings won't travel farther than the first pay day.

The shadow of the blue eagle slants across the window of the shoe factory. Machines temporarily are silent while the manufacturer wonders what the code will do to leather prices. But his hesitation contains nothing of doubt. From his window he can see the ill-shod feet that are marching closer to pay day and the retailer's counter. Machines must start. The blue eagle needs shoes.

Burma Ponders Separate Rule



Map by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Inset—© Keystone

British Offer Plan for Self-Government

Burma's Geographical Relation to India Indicated by Map. Inset—Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, Drafter of Burmese Constitution.

British to Press Action by Burma On Constitution

India's Neighbors Hesitate Over Definite Decision on Separation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 8—A constitution of its very own was offered to Burma today, but no one knows whether Burma wants it.

At present Burma is ruled as a part of India. When the Simon Commission reported on the future government of India, it declared association of the two countries to be an "accident," unjustified either by geography, identity of interest, or race. Consequently a special Burman round table conference was convened to hammer out a constitution for Burma in the same way as was done for India.

But when a general election was held last autumn on the issue of whether the country was to be separated from India, the anti-separationists won. They stipulated, however, that they must be free to leave the Indian federation at any time, which is a condition unacceptable to India.

Unitary Instead of Federal

The offer of a constitution, therefore, is the next step in the process of persuading the Burmese to make up their minds for or against complete separation, failing which it is likely to be made up for them. In this connection the White Paper containing the proposal is prefaced with the remark, "If it were decided to separate Burma from India," then the following scheme "would form the basis of a bill that would be required."

The chief difference between the proposed new constitution for Burma and that for India is that the former is unitary instead of federal. There would be two chambers, "styled respectively Senate and House of Representatives." Each House of Representatives would sit for five years unless sooner dissolved. A quarter of the Senate would retire every two years.

Whereas representatives would be elected in the same manner as in India, half of the senators would be elected by the representatives, the other half nominated by the British Governor from the ranks of minorities and special interests. Officials would be ineligible. The Senate would consist of 36 members; the House of Representatives of about 130.

As in the case of India, certain subjects would be "reserved" for the crown, namely those connected with defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, and affairs of "excluded areas." For Burma would be added control of currency, coinage and monetary policy.

Appeal to Privy Council

In any matter concerning interpretation of the constitution, the right of appeal would lie to the British Privy Council, without leave from the High Court of Burma being required.

In regard to civil service and police, higher ranks would continue to be recruited from England in the same proportion as at present. Other ranks would be filled locally. Pay, pensions, and conditions of service, etc., would remain unaltered.

The scheme was drawn up by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, for examination by the joint select committee which is drafting the new Indian constitution. The committee, Sir Samuel says, "will apparently have to make their recommendation for or against the separation of Burma without any clear expression of opinion from the Burma council. But I should hope when the committee reassembles after recess that an opportunity will be afforded to Indian delegates to express their views and that the committee will also agree to invite to London a suitable number of representative Burmans for consultation."

Sir Samuel adds that he reserves the right "to suggest amendments on details" when the scheme comes up for discussion by the committee.

Balbo's Airmada Nearing Azores On Longest Hop

French Airmen in Syria; Poles Leave New York for Greenland

By the Associated Press

Gen. Italo Balbo's fleet of 24 Italian seaplanes is nearing the Azores, the longest hop of the journey homeward from the Chicago exposition.

At Rayak, Syria, Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, French airmen, who broke the world distance record yesterday, caught up on their sleep and declared themselves "immensely happy."

Latest reports from Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were that they were at Angmagsalik, Greenland, on their aerial mapping expedition over the northern route.

When the French distance fliers, Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Lieut. Paul Codos, arose today refreshed after a night's rest, they expressed thanks to their own Government first and next to the Americans for the warm sympathy and aid given them before the start of their epochal New York-to-Rayak, Syria, flight, covering about 5737 miles.

Two Polish-American brothers, Benjamin and Joseph Adamowicz, who hope to fly from New York to their ancestral country, Poland, took off from Floyd Bennett Airport early today on what they said was merely a "test flight" to Harbor Grace, N. F. Airport attendants believed, however, that there was a strong possibility they might continue across the ocean, with or without a stop at Harbor Grace.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison will head a delegation of women pilots who will take part in an air derby to St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, Aug. 19 and 20, Mr. Lester S. Lindsay, manager of the derby, announced today.

Other women who already have signed up to fly in this third Roosevelt Field-Montreal international good will flight are Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Mrs. Frances Marsalis, Mrs. Betty Huyler Gillies, Miss Helen MacClosky, Miss Jessamine Goddard and Miss Annette Gipson. This flight of 50 planes, led by Lieut.-Commander Frank M. Hawks, will take part in the Canadian air pageant, which is to that country what the National Air races are to the United States.

Balbo Planes Carry Mail

SHOAL HARBOR, N. F., Aug. 8 (AP)—When the Italian airmada soared away for the Azores today it carried several thousand pieces of mail for delivery in Europe.

Letters posted in Newfoundland had 75-cent orange air mail stamps surcharged to $4.50, making them the most expensive air mail stamps in the world and just 90 cents higher than the stamps issued in the United States for mail from New York to Rome on the same flight.

Gandhi Aides Jailed Following Meeting

MADRAS, India, Aug. 8 (AP)—C. R. G. Acharlar, the Mahatma Gandhi's chief lieutenant, and 16 others yesterday were sentenced to six months' imprisonment following their arrest while conducting a series of meetings explaining the Congress Party's independence program.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested last week with his wife and 33 others.

AHMEDABAD, India, Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Mohandas K. Gandhi, wife of the Nationalist leader, and 15 other women members of the Mahatma's college of devotees were released temporarily yesterday from Sabarmati jail here, where they were imprisoned after Gandhi's arrest Aug. 1 at the outset of a new independence movement. Mrs. Gandhi and her companions were ordered to go to a specified area, but they refused and were re-arrested.

Oust Politics To End Crime, Police Advise

Political Interference Held Cause of Rackets and Gangsterism

Politicians in Saddle

Chiefs Find Way Needlessly Hard—Canada Free of Organized Criminals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Removal of political interference from law enforcement would be the biggest step that could be taken in ridding American cities of the racketeer and the gangster, police chiefs agree after comparing notes at their international gathering here.

Politics causes rackets, furthers organized crime, hampers justice and ties the hands of the police, they contend. Voice to this common view was given by the executive vice-president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Chief William P. Rutledge of Wyandotte, Mich.

"Racketeering and gang crime are the outgrowth of politically controlled law enforcement agencies," Chief Rutledge declared. "Just as soon as the courts, the prosecutor and the police are independent of all improper political influence, the problem of organized crime will fade and disappear. It is simple."

Canada Free of Gangs

This American diagnosis from men in daily grips with crime was supported by word of contrasting conditions in Canada. Mr. S. J. Dickson, recently retired head of the police department of Toronto, reported no racketeering nor gangsterism in his city—and no politics interfering with the police.

Toronto's freedom from the combination of organized crime and politics was duplicated throughout the big cities of Canada, the former Chief Constable said.

"Swift detection and punishment is our rule," he asserted. "The criminal does not want that. We do not have such delays in bringing a case to trial as we hear of in the United States. Politics does not interfere in our courts with the administration of justice."

While he was relating to inquirers that if any mayor or alderman had ever come into his office to ask an improper favor he would have told him to "Get out!" other police chiefs from American cities were admitting among themselves that "the jobs of a lot of police chiefs here are in the control of measly, cheap politicians."

"Politics Causes Rackets"

Said the chief of police of one of America's principal cities:

"The racketeer cannot get away with it if there is no political backing. Politics causes the rackets. Political pull puts over things, then they go out and collect. Often the higher-ups make bad deals, and the 'copper' without a nickel gets blamed for it."

The chief from another great city added:

"Seventy-five per cent of the gang crime is due to politics. The way to stop crime is to get down to the roots. Law-respecting citizens must take an actual part in the enforcement of the law or conditions are going to go on as they are and get worse."

The chief of detectives in one of the biggest cities:

"You cannot clean up the gangs if there is politics to interfere. The courts have to be free of it as well as the police. The courts can turn the gangster loose when the police bring him in."

No Strings to His Job

The chief of police of a suburb of one of the first cities:

"The chief of police before me had been told by the politicians what to do and what not to do. The gangsters came in, there were four murders in one week, and the chief was fired. I was given the job without any strings to it. I started a training school. Before that the men hadn't been allowed to be policemen. Politics hasn't tried to interfere with me as yet. We still have the usual small crime, but so far as anything big or any gang crime goes, we haven't any."

A former president of the police chiefs' association:

"If the chief of police was made sure of his job so that the whim of no politician could cause him to be let out, that would be a great help toward better conditions. But so long as the public continues in its present rut and allows politics to keep a hand on crime, organized crime will continue. Get good judges and keep them there. Get a good prosecutor, and keep him. Get a good police head. Keep him. The rest of the police force will be as good as its chief."

Quite the opposite was the testimony which came from the former Chief Constable of Toronto, Mr. Dickson, who served 38 years on its police force and the last eight years as its head.

Tenure is for Life

"There is no interference of politics with our police," Mr. Dickson said. "From the bottom to the top of the police department, the tenure is for life. The chief can be removed only for cause and then it must be proved.

"The chief of police in Toronto is appointed by a board of police commissioners, and their terms, except

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Blue Eagle Poised For Swoop Beyond Recovery Borders

Domestic and Agricultural Fields Offer Test for Bird's Agility

The "Blue Eagle" is priming its wings to swoop down on employers of domestic help and certain phases of agriculture which overlap into industries affected by the National Recovery Act.

Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Consumers' League of Boston, today is in Connecticut, center of tobacco growing, to find out why an agricultural pursuit so closely linked with industry escapes the provisions of the national code.

Complaints against tobacco growers allegedly hiding from the scattering fire of the code are but one item on a list of 129 supposed violators of the Recovery Act tabulated by the Consumers' League. It is thought that many of these violators do not understand what the code is all about.

According to NRA officials today, strict enforcement of the code is held up pending a program of education to be extended particularly into the small towns.

Extension of Codes

In one sense, Miss Wiseman is a jump ahead of the code. She was one of the first to emphasize extension of the code to the small merchant. Now she advocates its expansion to cover domestic labor. The wages paid domestic help, she said, are wholly inconsistent with the "spirit of the President's plan." Their compensation is often "deplorable," she added.

"If the code cannot be extended legally to this profession," she said, "at least it should be accepted morally."

Other complaints rolling into the Consumers' League headquarters convince these workers that the code has a long way to go in enforcement before it fulfills the expectations of the President. Education first; enforcement next, is the slogan that necessarily has developed.

These expectations are being fulfilled, it was emphasized today in the estimate of state authorities that the code had put at least 75,000 persons to work in New England. Pay rolls, however, have not stepped up in proportion to employment, indicating that the full import of the plan has not yet sunk in.

Two Weeks of Grace

As some interpret a statement from NRA headquarters today, employers will have two weeks to fall into line with the code. At the end of that time, the NRA officials will "turn the consumers loose on them!"

Chambers of Commerce throughout the State have been asked to canvass the consumers to get their points of view and accept their complaints. This information will comprise the big "wallop" held in reserve by the recovery organization.

Throughout the whole field of recovery organization in the state there is the tendency to warn against over-optimism. That 75,000 jobs have been created does not tell the whole story, it is said. One official noted today that some of these new jobs were only transfers of jobs to other persons.

Youths Losing Jobs

Youths, for instance, who are not actually worth the minimum wage fixed by the code are losing their jobs to older persons. One chain store executive felt that the code may eliminate all youths under 16 from his business.

The Retail Trade Board reported today that the country may have to recommend to the President, organization of a special apprentice class for all industry where the inexperienced may be paid lower minimum wages.

It leaked out that the National Retail Council will propose such a class during the Washington hearings, starting Aug. 15, to include workers from 16 to 18 years. They would receive $2 less than the minimum wage established by the NRA. Those more than 18, with less than six months' experience, would be paid $1 less.

Business Held Down To Own Fair Rulings

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Aug. 8

MR. HENRY I. HARRIMAN of Boston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said in an address yesterday constitutionality of the sweeping provisions of the National Recovery Act is nothing to worry about. He likened reforms in business in the present program to reforms in football.

"When I used to play the game," he said, "we could use our fists, kick, bite or anything else and get away with it. Now it's an open game and all the old fouls are banned. From now on business will play according to fair rules set up by the industries themselves."

Wool Imports Show Big Gain in Boston

Ambitious aviators who seek to "break the record" on speed, distance, endurance or other feats have nothing on the importers of New England! Setting up new records is becoming almost as common as the monotonous arrival of a ferry boat. Yet the significance of the strong upward trend of foreign commerce is not to be denied.

Take wool, for instance, a commodity of which almost as much arrived here in the past four weeks as came in during the entire calendar year of 1932. Figures announced today by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, show that 4,310,000 pounds of wool arrived at Boston last week from overseas making 14,943,417 pounds to come in during the past four weeks. In all 1932, only 15,603,000 pounds came in to the entire Massachusetts Customs District.

Wool has appreciated in value to such an extent during the past few months that the increased imports have brought the value of imports climbing like the mercury on a hot day. Mr. Maynard said that $2,657,348 worth of merchandise was imported at Boston, for immediate consumption, during the past week—the largest valuation since the district began keeping records of the kind on Oct. 24, 1931.

State Employment Bureau To Help NRA in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—As a part of its efforts to make the NRA reconstruction program entirely effective Indiana has organized a state free employment service.

Because of the extensiveness of the service, federal aid is given. Indiana receives $29,000 the first year from the Federal Government for operation of the bureau. Later, as activities are expanded, more will come as federal aid. Washington has approved the Indiana program, and it will be used as a model by other states.

Heads of Omaha's NRA Oppose Military Aspect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Leaders of Omaha's NRA drive have taken a stand against development of war-time coercion and have submitted a plan to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, which they believe will mitigate "undue hardships" which might follow a too-rigid adherence to the letter of the blanket code.

The plan provides for the filing of both complaints of violation and appeals from employers at central headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce. In "extraordinary" cases, where it appears that strict application of all provisions of the code would amount to forceful closing of the business, a "master of arbitration" would be appointed to consider the facts. Procedure would be similar to that in a regular court of law before a master in chancery.

The Omaha publicity campaign, now being organized to support the President with the full force of the city's newspaper, radio, advertising and civic or organizational agencies, will appeal to reason—"voluntary, sane coöperation in a reëmployment plan which should help all and hurt none."

NRA Peace Group Begins Its Study Of Controversies

(Continued from Page 1)

to work had been answered by some 20,000 men, and it was his belief that the Pennsylvania emergency would be straightened out within a few days.

As the recovery machine pushed forward today officials were harassed with reports of "racketeering" and "chiseling" at the expense of the public and the recovery program. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, disclosed that a number of "plain rackets" having the object of getting money on the name of the NRA had come to his attention.

In one instance the administrator said, he had been advised of the appearance of publications which used misleading titles, conveying the impression that they were sponsored by the NRA and which were attempting to charge merchants, manufacturers and others for listing their names as holders of the blue eagle.

The administrator said he also had been advised that some local newspaper associations were trying to charge business men for listing their names on so-called honor rolls.

"None of these enterprises has the slightest countenance of the National Recovery Administration," said General Johnson.

General Johnson also approved modified presidential reëmployment agreements for the magazine and periodical industry, the wet primary battery industry and the paper board manufacturing industry, each calculated to put many men and women back to work in the respective industries.

For the magazine and periodical industry the agreement fixes a 40-hour week throughout the country and provides minimum wages of 40 cents an hour for men and 35 cents an hour for women on tasks of manufacture. Women engaged in clerical work are to get a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour. Editors, business executives and sales people in the industry who receive not less than $35 a week are exempted from the arrangement.

Newspaper Code Still in Air

For the electrical storage and wet primary battery industry the maximum work week is fixed at 40 hours for all persons engaged in the processing of products.

The minimum wage of employees engaged in the processing of products is fixed at 40 cents an hour.

The agreement for the paper board manufacturing industry calls for a five-day week, eight hours a day, at prevailing rates of pay.

The American Oil Burner Association today handed to General Johnson a proposed code for that industry, calling for an average 32-hour week from January to June.

Representatives of the Newspaper Publishers' Association resumed conferences with General Johnson relative to their plan for coöperation with the presidential reëmployment campaign, but made no report of their progress.

Telegrams to Indiana grocers yesterday warning them against reducing hours below the figures agreed upon in programs brought a flood of communications to NRA headquarters today reporting wholesale violations of the "Blue Eagle" agreements in various parts of the country.

Squeezed Power Drives Far

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Fuel Runs Motor and Cooks

Compressed Gas Has Proved Its Worth in England on Practical Tests

What is said to be the first private motorcar in the world to be run on this compressed fuel, left Birmingham in England recently for a journey to Edinburgh and return. Dr. C. Walter of the Birmingham Corporation Research Laboratory explains how easy it is to prepare a meal with the gas en route.

Angelo, in Odd Fix, Wants Blue Eagle

"Can the President's National Recovery Act help me? I have both unfair competition and long hours." The speaker, Angelo, proprietor of the Italo-American Shoe Shine Parlor, emphasized his remarks with a very fancy flourish of his shine cloth.

"I work 12 hours a day and 14 on Saturday. I pay rent—Sure they reduced it, but it's still too much. I pay my helper—and that hasn't been reduced. What happens? Look!"

Stepping to the door with Angelo, the reporter saw "what happens." Down the street two young boys, mere children, were busy with homemade kits "shinin' 'em up." Their price was a nickel, only half of Angelo's.

"I want a Blue Eagle," Angelo added, "but if I stayed open such short hours, how would I pay the rent? My wife, she says she'd like to see me at home sometimes, but how can I take time off? Those boys can work all the time, so I gotta."

A code for lightening the hours of labor? Elimination of child labor? Apparently there is still work to be done.

Events

Final Lexington Outdoor Concert by Symphony players, Lexington Playgrounds, 8:30:

Introduction to "Carmen".....Bizet
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Solo cello, Mr. Droeghmans
Prelude to "The Deluge"...Saint-Saëns
Solo violin, Mr. Elcus
Prelude to "The Mastersingers" Wagner
"Roses from the South" waltzes.Strauss
Gypsy Tango, "Jealousy".....Gade
"At Dawning".....Cadman
Orchestrated by Victor Herbert
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky

Colonial Beacon Oil Company: Meeting and buffet supper, Hotel Statler.

North Shore Players' Guild: Performance of "The Queen's Husband," Hotel Rock-Mere, Marblehead, 8:30.

Garden party and operetta, benefit Children's Sunlight Hospital, estate of Mrs. C. Griggs Plant, "Riverview Farm," Cohasset, 7.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie, 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

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For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Carillonneur to Give Gloucester Recitals

M. Kamiel Lefevre, noted French carillonneur, is to give a series of free public concerts on the carillon at the Church of Our Lady of the Good Voyage, Gloucester, Mass., beginning Aug. 9 at 8:30. M. Lefevre has recently returned from Chicago, where he presented a series of recitals at the University of Chicago.

He is also playing again this summer on the Rockefeller Carillon at the Riverside Church, New York.

M. Lefevre is returning to Gloucester for his ninth season.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler, preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday fair and slightly cooler; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, preceded by local showers; slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy, cooler in extreme east portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, preceded by local showers; slightly cooler tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds; weather mostly overcast, preceded by showers tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	76	80	Miami, Fla.	82	88
Bismarck	66	90	Minneapolis	72	88
Boston	71	84	Montreal	66	84
Buffalo	70	78	Nantucket	70	74
Calgary	52	80	New Orleans	80	88
Charleston	76	88	New York	68	82
Chicago	72	82	Norfolk, Va.	76	84
Cincinnati	70	88	North Platte	62	84
Denver	62	84	Philadelphia	72	84
Dodge City	70	102	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	98
Eastport, Me.	62	70	Pittsburgh	72	84
Hatteras	78	84	Portland, Me.	68	72
Honolulu, T.H. (7 p.m. Aug. 7)	76	80	Raleigh	74	84
			St. Louis	78	88
Helena, Mont.	56	86	Salt Lake City	64	90
Huron, S. D.	68	94	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	78	86	Seattle	56	78
Kansas City	78	94	Tampa	78	92
Key West	78	90	Washington	72	84
Los Angeles	56	70	Williston, N.D.	70	88
Memphis	78	88			

A—9 a. m. Aug. 8.
B—Maximum Aug. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:00 p. m., Wednesday 2:19 a. m.
Height of tides 10.1 feet, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:30 p. m.

Atlas Corp. Interests

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Atlas Corp., through Shenandoah Corp., Blue Ridge Corp., and Pacific Eastern Corp., holds a 25 per cent interest in the Central States Electric group of companies, interim reports of Shenandoah and Blue Ridge disclose. Central States Electric controls 717,318 common shares of the North American Co. Atlas is a general management investment trust.

Small Depositor To Get All Under New Bank Ruling

Massachusetts Plan Puts Man With $100 or Less on Preferred List

Cherished accounts of small depositors in closed banks throughout the nation, can be paid in full under a tested liquidation plan which Massachusetts today recommends.

For the first time in banking history, Massachusetts today returns the little fellow's mite intact, where part of his total as the rich man formerly he received only the same part of his total as the rich man.

Massachusetts thus recognizes that $75, laboriously laid aside in nickels and dimes, weighs more in the scale of human value than the last hundreds of the large depositor's $1000.

Two banks in Worcester and Lawrence have opened their doors under the new plan. One other in Waltham will follow closely, and now carries the startling and unexpected sign "Small depositors paid in full" on doors which will open shortly. Mr. Henry H. Pierce, state liquidation supervisor, sees the plan so tempered by the cold water of experience that it can be pronounced a success, and be offered to other states and to the federal banking authorities.

Morally and legally, said Mr. Pierce, the plan has been made sound by securing the written, voluntary consent of all the large depositors—generously permitting special treatment to be given to their less happily supplied fellow townsmen.

Financially, the unusual speed of payment is carried out through the close coöperation of the remaining solvent banks with himself, and Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, and Mr. Frederick D. Bonner, banking counsel, who are together responsible for evolving the plan. The solvent banks immediately take over certain assets of the closed bank, releasing funds much more quickly than the customary liquidation process.

In the Waltham bank, selected by Mr. Pierce, all depositors with $100 or less are to be paid in full. Significantly, these are by far the great bulk of the total number, amounting to 17,000, or more than 80 per cent, as compared with the 3000 larger depositors. Written consents from the 3000 are pouring into the commissioner's office, he said—welcome evidence of civic unselfishness in time of stress.

This giving is not unrewarded, however. Large depositors are given 50 per cent at once. Beyond that, provisions are made for husbanding carefully the remaining assets of the bank. They will have earning power under the regular activities of the reopened bank. This will be devoted to repaying as much as possible to the 3000. Any further value will go to the stockholders.

Justice is better served by this plan than under the customary liquidation process, in the eyes of these Massachusetts officials who administer it. They describe the effect of the announcement, as they have seen it, bursting like morning sunshine into the homes of those who perhaps had scrimped for months to win a much needed vacation or a feeling of security. They believe that to be the sufficient justification for the sacrifices of the larger depositors. Therefore, said Mr. Pierce, in gratitude for its local success, Massachusetts offers its plan to the country.

Excursionists Visit Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHEND, Eng.—A novel excursion, the "Pithead Express," claimed to be the first to feature a visit to the depths of a working coal mine, left Southend-on-Sea recently, conveying 250 Southend, Westcliff and Leigh residents to visit Oxcroft Colliery at Clown, Derbyshire.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sunday and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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The Editor's Puzzle
129.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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CLAPHAM JUNCTION: 2-4 St. John's Rd.
CROYDON: 114 North End; 75-77 Church St.
DEPTFORD: 177-179 High St.
EALING: New Broadway, Uxbridge Rd.
EAST HAM: 104-6 High St., North.
FULHAM: 322-324 North End Rd.
HACKNEY: 408-10 Mare St.
HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 82 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
ISLINGTON: 15-17 High St.
KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
RICHMOND: Dome Buildings, The Square.
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway.
STREATHAM: 97-99 High Rd.
TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WALTHAMSTOW: 39-41 High St.
WIMBLEDON: 58 The Broadway.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.

PROVINCIAL DEPOTS:
ABERDEEN, 3-5 St. Nicholas St.
ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
ACCRINGTON: 93 Blackburn Rd.
AYR: 224 High St.
BARNSLEY: 12 Cheapside.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.
BELFAST: 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Coöperative Stores).
BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End.
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: 9 Station St.
BURY: 54 Fleet St.
CAMBRIDGE: 12 Petty Cury.
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.
CARDIFF: 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COATBRIDGE: 98 Main St.
COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLASGOW: 81 Union St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 5a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 7-8 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
HULL: 32 King Edward St.
IPSWICH: 45 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill.
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire St
PAISLEY: 30 High St.
PARTICK: 334 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Rd.
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (opp. Boots the Chemists)
SOUTHPORT: 21 Eastbank St.
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.
SWANSEA: 23 High St.
SWANSEA: 3 Oxford St.
SWINDON: 90 Regent St.
WAKEFIELD: 2-4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WEST BROMWICH: 193 High St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WIGAN: 18 Wallgate
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
WORCESTER: 25 The Cross
YORK: 26-7 Parliament St.

Students Propose Pledge of Schools To NRA Program

Columbia Conference Gets Resolution for Share in Roosevelt's Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The national economic situation elbowed academic educational considerations out of the way at a conference of the National Committee on the Emergency in Education at Columbia University yesterday, with the presentation of a resolution, signed by 70 students in the summer session of Teachers College, urging the committee to take specific steps to enroll the schools of the United States under President Roosevelt's recovery program.

Among the signers of the resolution, which was adopted under the leadership of Dr. L. M. Wilson, professor of education at Teachers College, were state superintendents of education, high school principals, teachers and supervisors.

As an opening wedge in the campaign to align the schools with the National Recovery Program, Dr. Wilson, recommended that the first 10 days of school next month be given over to a thorough explanation of the critical issues facing this country and creation of student opinion to support the President. Such a step, he declared, would be much more important than organization of the usual student activities, such as football, dancing or other high school sports and recreations.

"This group is calling upon the National Committee on the Emergency in Education to desert for the moment its discussion of ways and means whereby the nation may be brought to the rescue of education, in favor of consideration of the question of how schools may be placed at the desposal of the President for service of the nation in the existing crisis," Dr. Wilson said.

"They declare themselves as educators to be concerned over the fact that the school system, the largest single organized enterprise in the nation, has as yet made no move to assure the President of their determination to aid in the National Recovery Act campaign. For the moment, these students believe, academic discussion of the wisdom of all parts of the program is not the duty of the schools.

"The President's program is the only plan now under way. The emergency is urgent. Time is short. The schools should volunteer as privates to take orders from the organized staff directing the campaign, until the crisis is over. We must have leadership in order to organize for effective and united effort."

Nebraska Masons Get Order Not to Sell Beer

By the Associated Press

Pender, Neb., Aug. 8

NEBRASKA Masons were under orders yesterday not to sell 3.2 beer. Mr. Archie M. Smith of Pender, Grand Master, has issued an edict that no member of the order could sell beer and remain in good standing.

Every Blue Lodge in the State has received a copy of the edict. For violation, a member may be ousted from the lodge if found guilty by a Masonic commission.

'Back-to-Soil' Move Aids New York Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, N. Y., Aug. 8—New York State's "back-to-the-soil" movement is providing one of the most economical and best means of rehabilitating families of unemployed, according to the report of the Emergency Work Bureau filed here today. Returns on the investment are about 1000 per cent, Mr. H. G. Pederson, director of the bureau, said.

Wealthy residents of Long Island's north shore have donated the use of 88 acres of land from their estates. These tracts are being worked by 965 families. The State, through the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, furnished $10.47 worth of seed to each family. Returns in vegetables to each group so far has averaged $137.14. For $6823 spent, $91,060 has been realized in produce.

Each family has spent an average of 80 hours working the miniature farms. The produce cannot be sold, but must be preserved for winter use. Gardens were given to those receiving small relief or no relief at all. Along with the gardens went such necessities as a garden plan, line, rule, spade, pail, rake and hoe. There are 158,404 gardens in New York State, Mr. Pederson said in his report. There is a farmer-supervisor at each subsistence farm, with Mr. W. E. Georgia, of Cornell University, in charge of the state-wide movement.

Arthur Powell Davis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 8—Mr. Arthur Powell Davis, who passed on here yesterday, was an engineer who as a boy dug small irrigation ditches on his father's farm and as a man helped to sever continents and unite oceans. He is perhaps most widely known for his work on Boulder Dam and has become widely known as "the Father of Boulder Dam." For 21 years he worked consistently for its construction. On July 11, he was appointed consulting engineer in the bureau of reclamation under the Department of the Interior.

From 1882 to 1893 he was with the United States Geological Survey preparing a topographical map of the United States. From 1894 to 1897 he was hydrographer in charge of stream measurements. He directed hydrographic work on the surveys for the Nicaraguan Canal, and in 1908 accompanied President-Elect Taft on an inspection tour of the Panama Canal, then under construction. In 1914 he was a member of a board to study reclaiming large tracts of agricultural lands in China. Accepting a post with the Soviet Government in 1929, after completing 41 years of United States Government service, he built a great hydroelectric system for Russia.

London Gas Works Opened

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A gas and chemical works employing 4000 men, which was installed just outside London at a cost of more than £250,000 (about $1,200,000) is now in operation. The works have their own village church, post office and shops.

Feng Surrenders To Nanking With His Entire Army

Turns Over Command—Act Eases Sino-Japanese Friction in North

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8—Nanking has announced settlement of the Feng Yu-hsiang rebellion with a minimum use of force. The adjustment is considered a justification for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's policy of avoiding the employment of central troops in internal disputes whatever the provocation, with the sole exception of Communists.

General Feng resigned the command of the Chahar armies which the Nanking appointee Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan assumed. The settlement has diminished the prospect of further Sino-Japanese friction in the north.

With the floods subsiding and Cantonese politicians quiescent, Nanking now faces its brightest prospect in several years for the completion of various constructive projects.

Feng Shorn of Power, To Go Into Obscurity

PEIPING, Aug. 8 (AP)—Representatives of the Independent Chinese General Feng Yu-hsiang and the National Government signed a peace pact today at Kalgan, headquarters from which General Feng directed his campaign to recover "China's lost provinces" from Japan.

The erstwhile "Christian General" will enter political obscurity, under the terms of the agreement as announced by both sides.

A national government appointee, Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, will become governor of Chahar Province, seat of General Feng's most recent operations, and the government will be reorganized.

The truce also provides for measures to rehabilitate the country, which is reported to have suffered grievously from General Feng's repeated levies upon the population for funds to support his hungry, bedraggled soldiers.

According to the pact, General Feng, who once was called China's "mystery man," unconditionally surrenders and abdicates all titles, and turns over the command of his troops to the National Government, although their disposition has not yet been determined.

His present surrender was attributed to a lack of funds and munitions as well as mutiny and dissatisfaction among his own men, said at one time to have numbered 20,000.

Added were Japanese threats to boycott Kalgan and the vastly superior National Government forces sent against him.

Japanese Retire to Wall

PEIPING, China, Aug. 8 (AP)—After nearly three months' occupation of the Lwan area in north China the Japanese Army yesterday completed its retirement to the Great Wall.

Kuomintang (the Nanking Government party) colors displaced Japan's rising sun flag throughout the evacuated territory. The Japanese are pressing Peiping authorities to allow trains to run from Peiping to Mukden via Shanhaikwan, but the Peiping officials are refusing to do this on the ground that it would constitute virtual recognition of Manchoukuo.

Amoy Americans Protected

AMOY, China, Aug. 8 (AP)—American consular advices said yesterday that Rear Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor, commander-in-chief of the United States Asiatic fleet, has ordered the United States gunboat Fulton here to protect Americans in the event Chinese Communist depredations near Lungyen extend to Amoy.

British Buying Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There is more willingness in England now to buy original pictures for the home than there has been for several years. Several weeks before the Royal Academy's summer show closed, the previous year's total of pictures sold was surpassed. The tendency was for smaller canvasses than usual, one picture 24 inches by 20 selling for £750.

Where Roumanian Produce Changes Hands

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

The Vegetable Market, Bucharest, Roumania

Roumanians Barter 100 Carloads of Corn For Vacation Fares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Roumania and Czechoslovakia have returned to old-fashioned bartering while the nations of the world still puzzle over up-to-date trade methods and involved problems challenging the wisdom of experts.

A group of Roumanians wanted to go to Czechoslovakia to take their annual vacations. But the National Bank, which controls the exportation of all exchange to maintain stability of its own currency, refused to permit the necessary money to be taken across the border.

Then someone had the happy idea of offering Czechoslovakia corn to pay the hotel bills of the group. It has now been agreed that Roumania will ship 100 carloads of shelled corn across the border. This will be sold to provide the necessary Czech crowns for the group's spending money. At present prices a carload of corn brings about $100 at par, which is expected to provide for the holidays of 150 persons.

State Rewards Spur Luer Kidnaping Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 8 — In line with his drive to crush kidnaping for ransom in Illinois, Gov. Henry Horner last night proclaimed rewards of $300 each for the apprehension of two persons charged with complicity in the kidnaping of Mr. Arthur Luer, Alton banker.

The persons sought are Grace Chase, alias Vivian White, and Walter O'Malley, alias Walter Holland.

Viscount Chilston Named Soviet Envoy

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP)—The British Government has appointed Viscount Chilston as its Ambassador at Moscow, succeeding the recalled Sir Esmond Ovey. The Soviet Government has found Lord Chilston persona grata.

The new envoy is expected sometime in September, when, for the first time since March 30, Britain will be represented by a full-fledged Ambassador here.

News of the appointment of Viscount Chilston, for five years Minister at Budapest, was contained in a report of today's happenings at Buckingham Palace, which said:

"The King at Buckingham Palace today received in audience Lord Chilston, the newly-appointed Ambassador to Moscow."

Lord Chilston, who was educated at Eton College and formerly was a captain in the Royal Scots, has been in the diplomatic service since 1898. He has held posts at Cairo, Madrid, Istanbul, Athens, Sofia, Rome and Vienna.

Course In Play Judging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Students of the drama will now have an opportunity of learning how to judge the merits of a play correctly as a result of a course to be given in "play judging" by the extension division of the University of California. It is believed that this is the first time such instruction has been offered by the extension division of any university.

Schooner Thebaud Lands at Kingston After Bumping Keel

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 8 (AP)—Shoal waters could not defeat the daring of master mariners from Gloucester, Mass., and the schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud, en route to the Century of Progress exposition, was brought safely into this port yesterday more than 11 hours ahead of schedule after bumping her keel a hundred times or more along the 110 miles of narrow waterways below this point.

The Gloucester schooner, Massachusetts exhibit to the world's fair at Chicago, left the locks Sunday and put in at Brockville, Ont., briefly because the pilot declined to negotiate the Thousand Islands in the dark. She then proceeded to Kingston to take aboard supplies.

Uniformity of Motor Laws Nearer by New State Laws

Basic Standards of Licensing, Right-of-Way and Speed Held Need of Motor Tourist

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 — The United States moved nearer the goal of uniformity in basic automobile traffic rules as the result of motor vehicle legislation enacted in the 44 states where legislatures were in session this year, the American Automobile Association finds.

Less confusion to motorists traveling from state to state was seen by association officials as local laws came nearer to agreement on such subjects as registration and license requirements, speed limits, right-of-way, overtaking on hills, passing street cars, dimming of headlights and stopping at grade crossings.

The laws of the 48 states and the District of Columbia are now fairly uniform in the requirement that a driver involved in an accident, whether it involves a personal injury or property damage, give his name and other information to the occupants of the other car, the survey shows. "The hit-and-run driver who fails to stop after an accident is an outlaw everywhere," it is pointed out.

As a general rule, a motorist who has complied with the registration and license laws of his own state will have few difficulties. In six states, namely, California, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Washington and West Virginia, a non-resident must secure a driver's license. A visitor in the latter three states, however, need not secure a license to drive his own car if he reside in a state where all operators are licensed after an examination. Non-resident car owners in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Washington and West Virginia are required to secure a license to drive a car registered in those states.

Speed laws vary all the way from 50 miles an hour in North Dakota to a 25-mile limit in Missouri which provides that a motorist having an accident while driving over that speed must prove he was not driving recklessly. Nineteen states have discarded the fixed speed limit and prescribe a rate of speed that is "reasonable and proper." Of the states that fix a maximum limit, 13 stipulate 45 miles an hour and eight prescribe 40 miles.

Vehicles approaching from the right generally have the right of way.

Overtaking on hills or curves where the view is obstructed is specifically prohibited now in 34 states and the District of Columbia. Coasting down-grade in neutral is dealt with under the laws of 24 states and the District of Columbia.

Passing of street cars on the left is banned in 37 states and the passing of street cars taking on or discharging passengers is frowned on generally.

Ten states require a full stop before crossing railroad tracks. The laws of 14 states say that lights must be dimmed when approaching vehicles. Spotlights are prohibited in the District of Columbia, Kansas North Carolina, Oklahoma, Wisconsin and in cities in Missouri.

W. T. Grant Sales Up

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Sales of W. T. Grant Company for July totaled $5,784,242 an increase of 13.6 per cent over a year ago.

We have every reason to call this a—

SALE OF SUITS

But for us, of course, a few hundred suits is hardly enough to raise the roof about—

Even though reductions are mostly twenty dollars or more!

On the other hand who cares what you call it—when Values are so outstanding.

The simple fact is:

It's an unusually choice grouping of 1870 suits—some of our finest imported worsteds and serges—many silk lined.

586 were $75
125 were $70
794 were $65
365 were $60

$45 now!

Need we add anything about anticipating your clothing needs now?—now that everyone knows that basic costs are on the up.

Something ex"straw" in straws, too!

Were $2.50 to $5 . . . $1.95 now!

Also, some Panamas that were $10 . . . $5.95 now!

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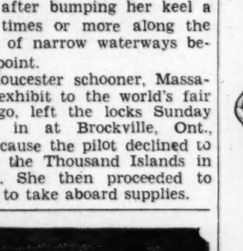

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Men Are Taller in the Morning

AT least, that's what a medical authority tells us. On the other hand, some women have a tendency to become short at the end of the week. At least, that's what a lot of home economics and budget experts tell us.

We're indifferent about a man's height; but we do hate to hear of a woman being short of funds and having budget trouble. We know she's suffering unnecessarily. There's such an easy way out. And millions of women have already found it. They simply buy all their families' food supplies at A&P, where the best food costs so little.

Taking thought won't add inches to anybody's stature, but it certainly will add dollars to a thrifty shopper's bank account.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co

Mako and Budge Advance With Flying Colors

Other Seeded Players Win in U. S. Junior Tennis at Culver, Ind.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 8—Seeded favorites in the United States junior tennis championships which opened here yesterday came through the first round with comparatively little trouble.

The California contingent, strongly represented this year and headed by C. Gene Mako and Donald Budge, seeded No. 1 and 2 in the junior division, came through with flying colors, while Fred Renker, Topeka (Kan.) star, had unexpected competition in the junior division from John Dietz, Summit (N. J.) youth. Their match was the most interesting of the day. Renker won the first set, 11—9, after it had gone to deuce three times. The Kansan apparently rested in the second set, losing it to Dietz, 2—6, to then come back to win the deciding one, 6—4.

In the opening set of the match Dietz played a strong defensive game that held back the driving attack of Renker. As the match progressed Renker found himself in continual trouble, the New Jersey boy causing him to net his ball frequently, after long volleys. Renker finally came through, however, winning with a series of terrific drives and services.

Don Leavens, the Mosinee (Wis.) junior sensation, had no trouble defeating Robert Laycock, Lansing, Mich., in straight sets, 6—0, 6—1

Trevor Weiss, University of Chicago star, easily defeated John Graeber, Yazoo City, Mississippi, though he had trouble in the final games of the last set, overshooting the baselines for valuable points. The Chicago boy won, 6—3, 6—3, however.

James Hinchcliffe, New Haven, Conn., son of Tennis Coach Hinchcliffe of Yale, was stretched to three sets to defeat Robert Olson, Elkhart, Indiana, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

Mako defeated David Burt, Evanston, Ill., in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, while Budge defeated Ralph Bald, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—2, 6—1.

In the boys' division the Texas players led the competition winning their matches with comparative ease. Roy Velinder, San Antonio, seeded No. 3, took the lead for his fellow Texans by trouncing Paul Brown, Culver, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

Gordon Giles, Salt Lake City champion, was stretched to the limit to defeat Harry Hazzard, Montclair (N. J.) boy, winning 7—5, 1—6, 6—4, after going deuce in the first set.

Most of the favorites in the boys' division drew byes, going into the second round. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championship
Singles—First Round

C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated David Burt, Evanston, Ill., 6—2, 6—2.

Paschall Walthall, Culver, Ind., defeated Benjamin Mason, Mishawaka, Ind., 6—2, 6—4.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Willard Khinzinger, Lansing, Mich., 6—2, 6—3.

Trevor Weiss, Chicago, defeated John Graeber, Yazoo City, Miss., 6—3, 6—3.

Willisford B. Dey, Los Angeles, defeated Ralph Dilley, Berwyn, Ill., 6—2, 7—5.

Marvin Freudenheim, Mount Vernon, N. Y., defeated Ray Bartelman, Glencoe, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

Alfred L. Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., defeated Robert Weinstock, St. Louis, Mo., 6—0, 4—6, 6—3.

James Hinchcliffe, New Haven, Conn., defeated Robert Olson, Elkhart, Ind., 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

William Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., defeated Robert Otley Jr., Chicago, 6—0, 6—0.

Robert Nihousen, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, defeated John Pause, Berwyn, Ill., 6—0, 6—4.

Sumner Rodman, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Harold Bullock, Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—1, 6—3.

Ralph Abram, New York, N. Y., defeated Paul Beich, Bloomington, Ill., 6—0, 6—1.

George Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Ralph Ellis, Winnetka, Ill., 6—4, 6—2.

Henry Campbell, Indianapolis, Ind., won from Horace Chandler, Culver, Ind., by default.

Jack Wright, Hot Springs, Ark., defeated Mark Martin, St. Louis, Mo., 6—3, 10—8.

Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated Ralph Bald, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—2, 6—1.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated William Walker, River Forest, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.

Jack Behr, Bayside, Long Island, defeated John Mulata, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

Frank B. Barclay, Baltimore, defeated Claude Cain, Evanston, Ill., 6—1, 6—1.

Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., defeated Cecil Dougherty, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—0, 6—0.

Ramsey Potts, Memphis, Tenn., defeated Robert Boynton, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Donald Leavens, Mosinee, Wis., defeated Robert Laycock, Lansing Mich., 6—1, 6—1.

Frank Rericka, New York, defeated John Noblin, Jackson, Miss., 6—2, 7—5.

Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Paul De John, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—3, 6—4.

Jay Le Cohn, Chicago, defeated Dickey Dickson, Uniontown, Penna., 6—1, 6—1.

George Dullnig, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Miller Sherwood, Grand Haven, Mich., 6—3, 6—3.

Howard Stephens, St. Louis, Mo., defeated Richard Jennings, Culver, Ind., 6—4, 6—3.

Vern John, Denver, Colo., defeated Jack Cortlander, Grand Rapids, Mich., 6—0, 6—3.

Gilbert Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated Meyer Pankewer, St. Louis, 6—2, 6—4.

Richard Dunlop, Paris, Tenn., defeated Theodore Thorward, Cleveland, Ohio, 6—2, 6—2.

Fred Renker, Topeka, Kan., defeated John Deitz, Summit, N. J., 11—9, 2—6, 6—4.

Daniel Morse, Culver M. A., won from Homer Dixon, Chicago, by default.

National Boys' Singles Championship
First Round

Seymour Greenburg, Chicago, defeated James Quinn, St. John's M. A., 6—2, 3—0, by default.

Quentin Burchard, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Ray Tindall, St. Louis, Mo., 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Emil Colmenares, Houston, Texas, defeated Robert Lamb, Richmond, Va., 6—0, 6—1.

Roy Velinder, San Antonio, Texas, defeated Paul Brown, Culver, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

Donald Brown, Winnetka, Ill., defeated Thomas Brunner, Cincinnati, Ohio, 8—6, 7—9, 7—5.

Warren Christmer, Topeka, Kan., defeated Lyman Crossman, White Plains, N. Y., 4—6, 6—0, 6—1.

John Scott, St. John's M. A., defeated Charles Turner, Culver, Ind., 6—1, 6—0.

Charles Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Don Cramer, Plymouth, Ind., 6—0, 6—2.

Hamilton Johnson, Oak Park, Ill., defeated Robert Bear, Culver, Ind., 7—5, 6—2.

Robert Low, Manomet, Mass., won from Robert Connell, River Forest, Ill., by default.

Arthur Neilson, Winnetka, Ill., defeated George Coquillard, South Bend, Ind., 6—1, 4—6, 6—4.

Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Tom Wepman, Culver, Ind., 6—0, 6—0.

Stacy Hill, Culver M. A., won from Arthur Shafron, Oak Park, Ill., by default.

Robert Borcherdt, Manitowoc, Wis., defeated Oliver Hurst, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—2, 6—3.

Robert Renker, Topeka, Kan., won from W. Robert Gilbert, Muncie, Ind., by default.

Henry Daniels, New York, defeated Edward Carr, Midland, Mich., 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

Gordon Giles, Salt Lake City, Utah, defeated Harry Hazzard, Mount Clare, W Va., 7—5, 1—6, 6—4.

Donald McNeil, Oklahoma City, Okla., won from Dan Chiddister, Goshen, Ind., by default.

William Condy, Wilmette, Ill., won from Gabert Kramer, Goshen, Ind., by default.

Arthur Jorgensen, Chicago, defeated Jack Judson, Big Moose, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2.

Paul Strange Jr., Neenah, Wis., defeated Lawrence Blatt, Pittsburgh, Penna., 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.

Edgar Koehl, Culver M. A., defeated Harry Weiler, Elkhart, Ind., 7—5, 2—6, 8—6.

Second Round

Edward Lindsay, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated Wesley Barnett, Baton Rouge, La., 7—5, 6—1.

Donald McNeil, Oklahoma City, Okla., defeated William Condy, Wilmette, Ill., 6—2, 6—3.

Washington Canoe Club Captures Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—The Washington (D. C.) Canoe Club captured the team trophy in the two-day national championships of the American Canoe Association in the lagoon at a Century of Progress. Members of this club piled up 55 points. Breed's Canoe Club of Dedham, Mass., was second with 23 points, Yonkers Canoe Club of New York third with 20, and the Cacawa Canoe Club of Philadelphia fourth with 19 points.

The senior championship at double blade singles was won by G. Moser of the Crescent C. C., Waltham, Mass., who covered the 800-meter course in 3m. 58.4s. The senior double-bladed tandem race was won by the Washington (D. C.) Club, with Henry Knight and Everett Rodman in 4m. 3.6s. The senior double-blade fours was claimed by Cacawa C. C., with Stanley Cimikowski, Frank Krick, Holland and Haas in the boat. The time was 3m. 22.5s.

Amateur Hockey at Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Six teams have been organized into the Chicago Amateur Hockey League, it is announced here by Emil Iverson, former coach of the University of Minnesota sextet and formerly a coach of the Chicago Black Hawks. The league is to play its games at the Coliseum during the coming season, it is stated.

Davenport Wins Over McCauliff In Lone Surprise

Other Favorites Have Close Battles in Eastern Tennis at Rye

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 8—Several members of the British Wightman Cup team, as well as the balance of the men's field, made their delayed appearance in the Eastern turf lawn tennis championships yesterday at Westchester Country Club, and when play ended for the day the first and most of the second round in both the men's and women's singles had been completed, and a start made in the women's doubles.

While a number of the stars declined the issue in the singles, most of them are included in the doubles, which will be brought up to standard this afternoon for both sexes. Thus H Ellsworth Vines Jr., paired with Keith Gledhill, and Frank X. Shields and Frank A. Parker, are all listed in the doubles only, in addition to Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Clifford S. Sutter, and George M. Lott Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, who are also among the singles survivors. Similarly Baroness Levi and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Alice I. Marble, paired with Josephine N. Cruickshank, and Elizabeth M. Ryan, whose partner is Freida James, of the British team, are also only in the women's doubles, all having declined to compete in the singles. The fourth seeded team is composed of Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Heeley.

The lone surprise of the day came when S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, of the Harvard University team, scored after a long battle over Eugene H. McCauliff, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5. But several others of the favorites in the men's singles had close battles, with Jack P. Tidball, intercollegiate champion, carried to three sets by E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3, and R. Berkeley Bell having a battle all the way to defeat Richard O. Covington of Asheville, N. C., 7—5, 6—4.

Similarly in the women's singles, Dorothy Round, the British Wightman Cup ace, dropped the initial set of her first-round match to Carolyn Roberts of New Rochelle, to win at 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

Eastern Turf Court Tennis Championships
Women's Singles—First Round

Freida James, England, defeated Claire Smith, Pine Orchard, Conn., 6—0, 6—3.

Beatrice Symons, Toronto, Ont., defeated Mrs. Rose Taubele, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Mae Ceurvorst, Wichita, Kan., defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., 6—2, 6—1.

Jean A. Burritt, Toronto, Ont., defeated Virginia Ellis, Harvard, Mass., 6—1, 6—4.

Second Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Jane Sharp, Pasadena, 6—2, 6—2.

Theodosia Smith, Los Angeles, defeated Eugenie Sampson, Winnetka, Ill., 6—1, 9—7.

Grace P. Burber, Jackson Heights, N. Y., defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Joan C. Ridley, England, defeated Edith Moore, Montclair, N. J., 6—2, 6—0.

Katharine Withrop, Boston, Mass., defeated Miss Symons, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester, Glen Cove, 8—6, 6—3

Alice C. Francis, Orange, defeated Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 7—9, 8—6, 6—2.

Miss Ceurvorst defeated Mrs. H. C. Brunie, White Plains, 6—3, 6—2.

Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Barbara Stoddard, Manhasset, 6—1, 6—3.

Mary F. Heeley, England, defeated Helen Murray, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, defeated Mrs. Gershon Hirsch and Dorothea Swartz, 7—5, 9—7.

Men's Singles—First Round

Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Ernest H. Kuhn, New York, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3.

E. Ramey Donovan, New York, won from Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, by default.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, won from Carl Schweikert, Fordham, by default.

John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt, U. S. N., 6—2, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, won from Juan Garriga, Spain, by default.

Second Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—0, 6—3.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated R. O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 7—5, 6—4.

Gledhill defeated Ray Palmer Jr., Malba, N. Y., 6—3, 6—1.

Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, Texas, defeated Norcross S. Tilney, West Orange, 6—0, 6—3.

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated John Nogrady, New York, 6—4, 6—3, 6—2.

Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Robert Kelleher, Locust Valley, 6—3, 6—0.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Donovan, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Marlyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Henry Prussoff, Seattle, 10—8, 6—1.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, Texas, defeated A. B. Sheridan, New Rochelle, 6—3, 6—2.

S. E. Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Robert Stanford, Los Angeles, 7—5, 8—6.

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, defeated Robert Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., 6—3, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated James Challis, San Antonio, 6—4, 6—3.

O. E. Barnhart Wins Two Victories In Roque Tournament

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., took the lead in the first division of the annual championship tournament of the American Roque League at Garfield Park here yesterday. Barnhart scored two victories. Young Barnhart set down an exceptionally short score against his father, O. D. Barnhart, 32 to 1 in 35 minutes. The one point was by courtesy of the victor. Junior Barnhart also defeated G. T. Franklin of Washington Park, Chicago, 32 to 22.

An extra long game requiring 4½ hours was won by G. R. Dazey of Indianapolis, Ind., from W. H. Hoagland of Peoria, Ill., president of the league. The score was 32 to 27.

T. E. O'Connor of Lincoln Park, Chicago, took the lead in the second division with two victories. The summary:

First Division

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, 32 to 22.

G. R. Dazey, Indianapolis, Ind., defeated W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, Ill., 32 to 27.

F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., defeated G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, 32 to 6.

O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated G. R Dazey, Indianapolis, Ind., 32 to 25.

W. W. Wilson, Washington Park, defeated G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, 32 to 14.

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 1.

R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., defeated G. T. Franklin, Washington Park, 32 to 24.

Second Division

G. F. Denny, Aurora, Ill., defeated Edward Norris, Garfield Park, 32 to 26.

T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, defeated W. C. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32 to 14.

J. R. West, Lincoln Park, defeated D. C. Hills, Indianapolis, Ind., 32 to 4.

T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, defeated G. F. Denny, Aurora, 32 to 14.

Bernice Wall Wins Qualifying Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 8—In a day of high scoring by the field in general, Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., came within a stroke of par for the Oak Park Country Club course to capture medal honors in the annual championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association. The title defender, Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., who was not required to qualify, returned an unofficial practice card of 82. Scores of 92 had to play off to get into the 32 bracket for match play. The summary:

Player	Out	In	Tot
Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wis.	39	40	79
Jean Armstrong, Indian Hill G.C.	41	40	81
Elizabeth Abbott, Los Angeles	40	42	82
Mrs. Leon Solomon, Memphis	41	41	82
Lucille Robinson, Des Moines	44	38	82
Helen Lawson, Los Angeles	41	42	83
Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C.	42	41	83
Mrs. Gregory Lifur, Los Angeles	42	42	84
Mrs. Mildred Green, Los Angeles	45	40	85
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	41	44	85
Mrs. S. L. Reinhardt Jr., Northmoor G. C.	46	39	85
Imgard Grabbe, Terre Haute	44	42	86
Rua Nelson, Exmoor C. C.	42	44	86
Mrs. C. B. Harbaugh, Cleveland	43	43	86
Jane Weiller, Northmoor C. C.	45	41	86
Mrs. H. Austin Pardue, Minneapolis	46	41	87
Jane Gage, La Grange, Ill.	44	44	88
Dorothy Foster, Springfield	45	43	88
H. MacMorran, Indian Hill G.C.	43	45	88
Mrs. M. Jones, Lincolnshire, C.C.	47	41	88
Mrs. L. W. Mida, Butterfield C.C.	43	46	89
June Beebe, Olympia Fields C.C.	46	43	89
Mrs. J. G. Wittig, Los Angeles	45	45	90
Mrs. L. K. Zech, Tam O'Shanter	43	48	91
Mildred Hackl, Midlothian C. C.	47	44	91
Mrs. R. J. Kohn, St. Louis, Mo.	47	44	91
Mary Pitsch, Glenview, G. C.	45	46	91
Mrs. D. W. Norton, Glenview	47	44	91
Mrs. R. I. Bullard, Springfield	47	44	91
Mrs. Chas Dennehy Jr., Onwentsia	45	46	91
Mrs. L.M.Brambach, Euclid Hills	47	45	92
Marian Callahan, Madison, Wis.	47	45	92
Priscilla Carver, Exmoor C. C.	45	47	92
Mary E. Ford, Kansas City	45	47	92
Mary K. Browne, Cleveland	47	46	93
Bettey Botterill, Salt Lake City	47	46	93
Mrs. P. W. Fiske, DeKalb	47	46	93
Janet Willard, Exmoor C. C.	46	47	93
Betty Lord, Peoria, Ill.	47	46	93
Mrs. Frank Kushel, Oak Pk. C.C.	48	46	94
Mrs. T. G. Lowry, Sunset Val.	49	45	94
Mrs. J. H. Indig, Mohawk C. C.	45	49	94
Mrs. A. E. Sheill, Glen Oak C. C.	48	46	94
Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Olympia Fields C. C.	48	47	95
Mrs. Joseph Palma, Honolulu	46	49	95
Mrs. James Draper, Barrington Hills	48	47	95
Mrs. Lewis Kaye, Louisville	49	46	95
Marie Riemer, Milwaukee	44	52	96
Mrs. Edna Aicholzer, Lincolnshire	48	48	96
Mrs. Jay Purves, Park Ridge C.C.	48	48	96
Marjory Russell, La Grange	49	47	96
Edna Hierman, Tam O'Shanter	48	48	96
Mrs. Willard Johnson, Louisville	49	47	96
Mrs. H. A. Langer, Nordic C. C.	47	49	96
Marge Roesslien, Nordic C. C.	47	50	97
Diane Marks, Calumet C. C.	51	46	97
Rose Adler, Los Angeles	50	47	97
Corella Lukens, Sunset Valley	49	48	97
Mrs. A. H. Means, Salt Lake City	50	47	97
Mary Joslyn, Hinsdale G. C.	49	49	98
Ann Webster, Leavenworth, Kan.	51	47	98
Mrs. Richard Wagner, Park Ridge C. C.	50	50	100
Mrs. W. W. Hodgson, Oak Park	48	52	100
Mrs. W. W. Haerther, Exmoor	49	51	100

Hitchcock Names Team

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—A 32-goal team will represent the East in the special pony polo games with the West at a Century of Progress starting next Sunday. The quartet which is to be led by Thomas Hitchcock Jr., the only 10-goal handicap player in the United States, and who will play No. 2, will be made up of Michael Phipps, rated at 7 goals, as No. 1; Winston F. C. Guest, rated at 8 goals, as No. 3, and Raymond R. Guest, rated at 7, as back. Earl A. S. Hopping and William Post 2d will be the spares, the former being rated at 8 goals and the latter at 7. The players are taking 40 of their own ponies.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	77	50	.606
Rochester	68	59	.535
Baltimore	68	59	.535
Toronto	64	63	.504
Albany	60	66	.476
Montreal	59	67	.467
Buffalo	58	68	.460
Jersey City	51	73	.411

Results Aug. 7

Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Jersey City 10, Toronto 1.
Newark 4, Rochester 0.
Albany 4, Buffalo 0.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	26	15	.634
New Orleans	34	18	.671
Memphis	30	20	.600
Nashville	19	19	.500
Chattanooga	21	22	.488
Little Rock	20	23	.465
Birmingham	17	21	.447
Atlanta	16	25	.390

Results Aug. 7

Little Rock 12, Nashville 4.
Knoxville 7, Birmingham 0.
New Orleans 4, Atlanta 3.

Public Parks Tennis Starts On N. Y. Courts

Players From Chicago, New Orleans and Birmingham Among Entrants

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—The national public parks lawn tennis championship, held for the first time since its establishment as a regular feature of the title tourneys in New York City, made a fine start yesterday, with representatives from as far as Chicago, Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans among the competitors, though the great majority were from New York or vicinity. The courts in Central Park were kept busy all day as the first and second rounds of the men's and women's singles were staged

United States Public Parks Tennis Championships
Women's Singles—First Round

Elsie Sherman, Newark, defeated Marie Lussier, Troy, 6—2, 6—0.

Helen E. Germaine, New York, defeated Verna Corcoran, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—1.

Beatrice Bryan, Memphis, defeated Helen Rubin, Guttenberg, 6—1, 6—0.

Clare Roitman, New York, defeated H. Marjorie Finn, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round

Mae Savage, Millburn, N. J., won from Mrs. Edward B. Graham, Jersey City, by default.

Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, defeated Esther Challove, Detroit, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. Charles P. Stone, Washington, D. C., defeated Vera Howell, Brooklyn, 6—1, 6—0.

Marie Cogan, Buffalo, won from Frances Huling, Mamaroneck, by default.

Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. J. D. Weiner, the Bronx, 6—1, 6—0.

Mrs. Andree Russell, Cleveland, defeated Mrs. Madelon Eilert, Pelham, 6—1, 6—1.

Miss O'Donovan, Detroit, defeated Frances Walker, Washington, D. C., 9—7, 6—4.

Vinnie Maschio, Woodcliffe, N. J., won from Kathleen Rudolph, Richmond, L. I., by default.

Jean Sagat, the Bronx, defeated Emily Tweel, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—4.

Marion Craig, Cleveland, defeated Florence Krakower, the Bronx, 7—5, 6—4.

Edna Smith, Cleveland, defeated Mary Jones, Terra Haute, Ind., 7—5, 8—6.

Mary Capa, Cleveland, defeated Helen Rudolph, Richmond, L. I., 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Singles—First Round

Leo Kroman, Buffalo, defeated Milton Bielfield, Detroit, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Maurice Perlow, The Bronx, defeated A. Guardala, Queens, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1.

Joseph Hammand, Phoenix, Ariz., defeated George Playle, Pelham, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

Theodore Drewes, St. Louis, defeated Dominick Rigerone, Jersey City, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

Rocco De Corleto, Hartford, defeated Frank Drummond, Woodcliffe, N. J., 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Robert Lake, New York City, defeated Robert Strain, North Plainfield, N. J., 6—1, 6—4, 6—0.

Alphonse Di Cairano, Richmond, L. I., won from Leo Janoff, Mamaroneck, by default.

Ray Stone, New Yrk, defeated Ben Brownstein, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3.

G. Maurienney, Weehawken, N. J., defeated Kaseal Pickoff, Buffalo, 4—6, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

Charles G. Brooke Jr., Baltimore, defeated Charles Cimaglia, Queens, L. I., 6—1, 7—5, 1—6, 6—3.

Second Round

Gerald Goldman, Kenmore, N. Y., defeated David Langridge, Tuckahoe, N. Y., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Leonard Hartman, Far Rockaway, L. I., defeated Aloysius Doyle, Queens, L. I., 6—1, 6—1, 6—0.

Anthony Latona, Washington, D. C., defeated Richard Lacey, Port Chester, N. Y., 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Maynard Weisberg, Boston, 6—1, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1.

William Schummer, Minneapolis, defeated Paul Martin, Troy, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, defeated Charles Lejeck, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, 7—5.

Martin Mayer, New Orleans, won from J. C. Miller, Birmingham, by default.

Maurice Bayon, New Orleans, defeated Harold Schein, Newark, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

William Lurie, New York, defeated Walter M. Levitan, Boston, 6—0, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Frank Shore, Washington, D. C., defeated Arthur Favreau, Springfield, 6—4, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

Walter Smigel, Cleveland, defeated Jack Urdang, Jersey City, 1—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Daniel Freedman, The Bronx, defeated Harvey Terrell, Birmingham, 6—3, 7—5, 6—4.

Julius Axelrod, Philadelphia, won from Leonard Scott, Kenmore, N. Y., by default.

Earl Bossong, Cincinnati, defeated Louis Schaeffer, 6—0, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0.

Rudolph Minnich, Cleveland, defeated R. Westbrook Stelle, Richmond, L. I., 6—2, 6—3, 6—0.

Edward Mesmer, Syracuse, defeated Michael Zarrilli, Richmond, L. I., 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Bernard Friedman, Philadelphia, defeated Dudley Bunn, Plainfield, N. J., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Seck Fink, Brooklyn, defeated William Bromfield, Hartford, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

John Shostrom, Chicago, won from Cecil Metz, Memphis, by default.

Fred Kuser, Trenton, N. J., defeated Charles Goodwin, Brooklyn, 7—5, 6—0, 6—4.

Leo Gould, Detroit, defeated Alphonse di Cirano, Richmond, L. I., 7—5, 6—2, 6—8, 1—0 (default).

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	73	39	.652
Minneapolis	63	54	.538
St. Paul	63	55	.534
Indianapolis	57	54	.514
Toledo	56	58	.491
Louisville	55	58	.487
Milwaukee	47	66	.416
Kansas City	44	74	.373

Results Aug. 7

Indianapolis 5, St. Paul 4.
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 1.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 4.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 4.

Channel Swimmer Wins Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, Holland — E H. Temme of England, one of the 17 swimmers who have traversed the English Channel solely under their own power, won a six kilometers race from Breskens to Flushing recently. The second man to finish was another English star, F. G. Milton. Temme, who plays for England at waterpolo and is a member of the Plaistow United Swimming Club, swam across the Channel, from Grisnez to Dover, on Aug. 5, 1927, in 14h. 29m., the fourth fastest journey of its kind.

Kathea II Wins Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRHAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 8—The Rochester Yacht Club will hold the Freeman Cup for another year following the victory of the Kathea II in the 97-mile yacht race from Coburg, Ont., to this port yesterday. Kathea II completed the course in 20h. 40m. 16s. The race was for the long-distance yacht-racing championship of Lake Ontario.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	61	41	.598
Pittsburgh	59	46	.562
Chicago	57	47	.548
St. Louis	55	50	.524
Boston	55	51	.519
Philadelphia	44	58	.431
Cincinnati	44	63	.411
Brooklyn	41	60	.406

Result Aug. 7

No games scheduled.

To Coach Arizona Teachers

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz. (AP)—Dr. Thomas J. Tormey, new president of Arizona State Teachers' College of Flagstaff, has announced appointment of I. D. MacIntosh of Lake Forest College as football coach, here.

North Dakota Golf Title

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 8 (AP)—Vern Gallaher, 23-year-old Fargoan, trimmed Jack Miller of Fargo, 3 and 2, recently in the 36-hole final to win the North Dakota State Golf Association championship.

Couple of Upsets Feature Canadian Track Title Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT WILLIAM, Ontario, Aug. 8—A couple of upsets, in the 100-yard dash and the mile run, and some excellent individual performances by several of the competitors, featured the second and final day's program in the annual Canadian track and field championships here yesterday. In the 100-yard final Harry Coleman of Winnipeg obtained a perfect start and was able to break the tape inches in front of Bert Pearson of Hamilton, regarded as the best sprinter in Canada, while in the mile Wallace Bain of Port Arthur, winner of the half-mile on Saturday, won from R. Mitchell of Toronto by a good margin.

The individual champion of the meet was George Wala of Port Arthur, who won the discus and 16-pound shotput Saturday and who came through with a victory in the javelin and a third in the hammer throw to amass a total of 10 points. Lloyd Longman of Toronto, winner of the three-mile on Saturday, added the six-mile yesterday along with a third in the mile to total seven points. Jack Sector of Winnipeg made it a double for himself by adding the hop, step and jump to the broad jump title he won on Saturday.

Port Arthur and Winnipeg athletes accounted for five titles each, Hamilton 4, Toronto 2 and Montreal 1. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Harry Coleman, Winnipeg; Bert Pearson, Hamilton, second; Earl Deacon, Hamilton, third. Time—9 4-5s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Bert Pearson, Hamilton; James Ball, Winnipeg, second; Emmerson Gillespie, Fort William third. Time—22 2-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by James Ball, Winnipeg; Harry Mullish, Toronto, second; Walter Hay, Winnipeg, third. Time—50 5-5s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Wallace Bain, Port Arthur; R. Mitchell, Toronto, second; Lloyd Longman, Toronto, third. Time—4.34m.

Six-Mile Run—Won by Lloyd Longman, Toronto; Walter Hornby, Hamilton, second; Martti Ronti, Toronto, third. Time—32m. 18s.

One-Mile Relay—Won by Winnipeg (R. Johnstone, W. Hay, Don Ball and James Ball); Hamilton, second; Thunder Bay, third. Time—3m. 32 1-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by James Worrall, Montreal; Philip Pearson, North Bay, second; Don McDougall, Winnipeg, third. Height—6ft. 9in.

Hop Step and Jump—Won by Jack Sector, Winnipeg; Ollie Holland, Hamilton, second; Douglas Skinner, Port Arthur, third. Distance—44ft. 7¼in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by Ben Fallman, Hamilton; Hugh Sangrott, Winnipeg, second; George Wala, Port Arthur, third. Distance—128ft. 8 3-5in.

Javelin Throw—Won by George Wala, Port Arthur; J. Hakal, Port Arthur, second; A. Baszowsky, Fort William, third. Distance—173ft. 6½in.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	64	38	.628
New York	63	39	.618
Philadelphia	51	50	.505
Detroit	52	54	.491
Cleveland	52	57	.477
Chicago	48	56	.462
Boston	45	55	.450
St. Louis	42	68	.382

Results Aug. 7
At New York
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2—	6	12	2
Washington	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	6—	5	8	1

Batteries—Van Atta, Moore and Dickey; Crowder, Russell and Sewell. Winning pitcher—Moore. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—

Progress in Education

Learning From the Home Radio

Training the Child's Ear, His Music Sense and His Taste

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE tendency for many years has been to educate children through the eye. Books, blackboards, charts, globe, travel, films, and even handwork convey information through the eye.

But the radio in the average home is a splendid educational medium for children. It cultivates earmindedness. This proves especially helpful in cultivating a pleasing speaking voice and good enunciation, in acquiring a wide vocabulary and even learning courtesy. Radio is already recognized as an aid to the appreciation of good music.

Children who "can't carry a tune," often have some other musical talent such as accurate pitch or a good sense of rhythm, as well as a genuine enjoyment of music. But nothing less than listening frequently to music helps them gain a sense of melody. Listening often to simple but good music nearly always develops the ear. Even before music lessons are given children to help them with school music, listening to radio music helps. We say "listening," because that is the secret of benefiting by the radio.

Teach children to listen attentively, if for only three minutes, when the radio is played. Make the radio something admirable, by avoiding what will not educate to enjoyment of good music or literature.

To interest children to become attentive listeners their curiosity should be stimulated. And it is easy to say, "We can't see the orchestra, but let's guess how many musicians are playing! I can hear a violin and a flute. Can you?" In this way children soon learn to distinguish one instrument from another. It does not matter if they first recognize only the drum! In time, appreciation for many instruments and types of compositions, is gained. We may not say of Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, "This movement has the bassoon, the 'clown of the orchestra'" But we will hear something special to suggest that the child find with "the listening ear." Much of Mr. Walter Damrosch's success with symphony broadcasts for children is due, we believe, to this pointing out of special features.

Began With Folk Songs

This is a valuable idea, too, in correlating a child's own study with an instrument. One little girl objected at first to the discipline of a metronome to improve her rhythm with piano pieces. But when Mother pointed out that the great composer Beethoven so delighted in the metronome that he wrote the allegretto movement in his Eighth Symphony (in F Opus 93) in a "tick rhythm," the little girl "tuned in" to listen. The result was a new respect and zeal for using the metronome!

However, symphony music as a goal rather than a beginning is the suggestion for radio education. Children probably "catch on" to the singing of simple folk songs as readily as anything. Chamber music offers a delightful introduction to larger ensembles, and it is easier to identify a few instruments, at first.

Rhythms and Musical Forms

Musical form is easily learned from the radio. The march, waltz, minuet, polonaise and gavotte will be recognized by the rhythm, if it is noticed and classified each time it is heard. The syncopated rhythm heard in "O Sole Mio" and many others is easily felt—though the march is probably the simplest to beat. That syncopated rhythm is not necessarily jazz is a distinction worth learning.

In time, it will prove educational to ask children to identify a composer by listening when the number unannounced is under way. Thus the child who frequently hears the classics—even in short periods—can say, "That's Italian music, because it's so gay," "That's Grieg because it's in a minor key." "That rhythm, I think is Indian music!" As the ear becomes cultivated, the preference of Chopin for flats and cadenzas, the simplicity of Bach, the happy trills of Mozart and the sublime melodies of Beethoven become as recognizable to the ear as colors and their shades, to the eye.

And there is another radio help for the child music student. He can test his sense of pitch by guessing at the key of the composition performed "on the air," and then confirming it on the piano. He can hold a copy of the music of a composition being performed, and take a real lesson in both technique and expression. All of these lessons are invaluable later in the study of harmony, for earmindedness is essential for either composition or analysis.

The intelligent use of the radio applies to other features. If a child does not understand a word, encourage his ear training with a pocket dictionary. Teach him discrimination. All life is a series of choices—and to learn to dial for something worth while is equally important as ear training.

'Playing' Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Let the children take turns pretending to be guests in the home. Jane, being selected, goes out of the room, closing the door. She gives the others a minute to discuss her impending arrival and make plans to entertain her, then knocks. The host, Billy, aged five, opens the door, offers his hand, helps her remove her wraps. Then he introduces her by some name quite different from her real one to his mother and any others who may be present. Perhaps every member of the family has assumed a new name, along with a most correct behavior!

If it is mealtime, as it often is when we play this game, the host, who is now called George, invites the guest, newly named Phyllis, to eat at his table with him. She consents, after consideration, and expresses her appreciation. He draws out her chair, seats her, and is properly thanked. He is most considerate throughout the meal, and tries to choose subjects of conversation that will interest her. An occasional word from his mother, who may now be anything from a prima donna to a waitress, may keep the conversational boat steered in the right direction. The new play apparatus at kindergarten, Peter Rabbit's escape from Mr. MacGregor, the new hymn at Sunday school, a recent visit to the museum, will all be interesting.

When the guest is ready for desert, the host removes her plate and his own and brings the new dishes. At the end of the meal, Phyllis excuses herself for her haste in going, is assisted into her coat, thanks her host and his mother for their hospitality, and leaves. Of course, George opens the door for her and sees her to her car. He may even mount his own tricycle and accompany her to the door of the playhouse!

An hour of pretending of this kind is worth weeks of mere talking about manners. The mother can keep on with her work and remain in the background, letting the children work out the details of their play. She will need to be ready with suggestions for new names, and decisions as to "how big people do this," but too much direction will spoil the fun.

Other situations can be dramatized as well as mealtimes. Children love tea-parties. Give Jane toy dishes with orange-juice and some bits of graham cracker for cookies, and she will be eager to serve the way Mother does. The neighbor children will be willing guests, and Billy will be glad to help by passing "cookies," going for further supplies of refreshments and mingling with the guests. He will not feel it unmanly to take a turn at "pouring," while Phyllis is talking with a friend.

Let the children practice introductions. How many adults do you know who are adept in the art of introducing strangers to each other? Let Billy be a famous explorer just back from the jungles of South America—and don't be afraid to bring in a little geography! Jane can introduce him to you, who are the well-known singer from New York! A word from her as to what each of you is most interested in will start a pleasant conversation, especially if it is understood that Jane herself is that writer of stories who has made you both famous!

There is no end to the possibilities, if you are willing to use a little imagination. Let the children become thoroughly familiar with what will be expected of them by friends and strangers, while they are still unconscious of legs, arms, and social distinctions. You will be well repaid in years to come, when their training at home in the form of play will help them to meet new situations successfully and to make others feel at ease.

C. F. M.

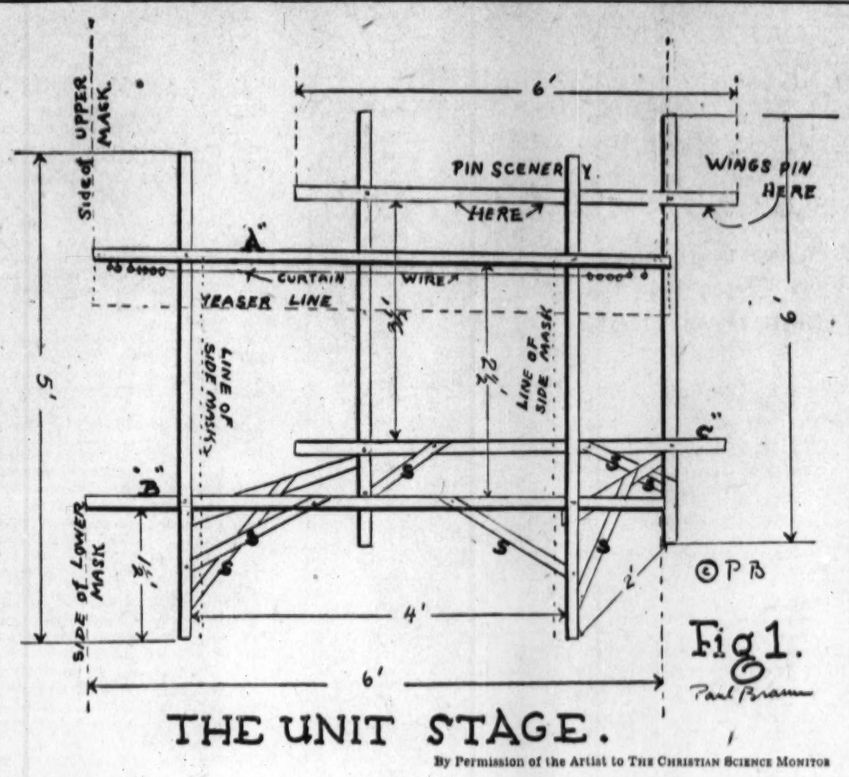

Fig 1.

THE UNIT STAGE.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Marionettes by Children

5—The Stage

While this series of eight articles running on Tuesdays was written primarily as a summer course for teachers for classroom use, we believe that it will prove a rich opportunity to parents who are looking for a wholesome and constructive home project to work out with their children.

By PAUL BRAUN,
Former Director of Puppetry, Johns Hopkins University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE stage produced here is the product of many years' experimentation and is practically fool proof. It is the lightest, most efficient and simple marionette stage to my knowledge. It is called the "Unit Stage" because you may add any equipment to what is already there without interfering with the construction itself.

At first glance Fig. 1 may look a bit complicated, but it isn't. Several hundred stages have been constructed by school children, some of them fourth-grade students.

Materials for Unit Stage

The stage is constructed of wooden strips, one inch by one inch. It is held together with "wing nuts" and "carriage bolts."

Wooden Strips Needed for the Stage

Six strips—1 inch by 1 inch, each 6 feet long.
Two strips—1 inch by 1 inch, each 5 feet long.
Two strips—1 inch by 1 inch, each 2 feet long.

Assembling the Stage

By following the plan you will be able to assemble the stage. Drill holes through the strips large enough to admit the bolts where the various pieces join. Fasten all parts with bolts and wing nuts using washers to keep the metal from biting into the wood.

After the frame is assembled, you will find that the stage will need "supports" to keep it from collapsing. This is accomplished by using metal strips 18 inches long with holes drilled through each end to admit bolts. If you cannot get metal strips, wooden ones will do. They should be 1 inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick and 18 inches long. These supports are marked "S" on the drawing.

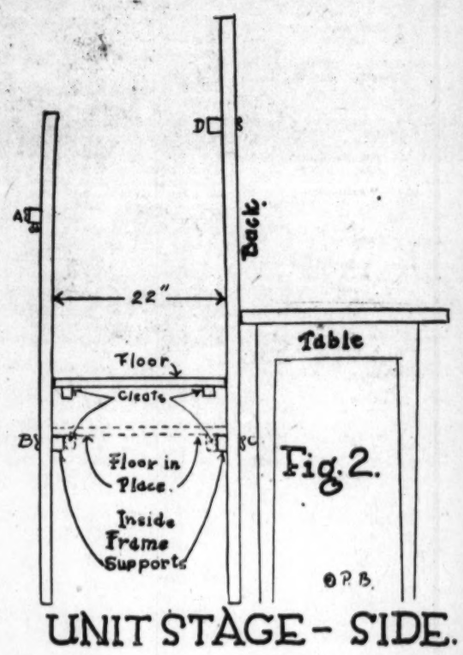

Fig. 2.

UNIT STAGE - SIDE.

Stage Floor

The floor of the stage is made of thin wood or "beaver board." The area to be covered is 6 feet long and 22 inches wide. Divide this space into three parts and cut out three pieces 2 feet long and 22 inches wide. Place these three parts on the two supports of the stage frame that are to hold the floor. See that they fit snugly. Very carefully, mark with a pencil on the underneath side of the three floor parts just where they meet the inside line of the frame on which they rest. On these lines, either nail or screw strips of wood the length of each floor piece. These strips will act as cleats and will hold the floor when the stage is assembled. Fig. 2 gives some idea of how this is done. It also shows a table pushed up behind the stage to act as a bridge on which the manipulators of the marionette will stand when operating the dolls.

Proscenium Curtain

The drawing, Fig. 3, is slightly out of proportion for the purpose of making the various parts easier to understand. This piece of wood represents the front. Top strip A. This is the most important part of your stage.

On this strip screw two screw eyes, A B. The front draw curtains are to be hung on a wire stretched between screw eyes A B. Make the curtain out of any material you may choose to use. Unbleached muslin makes an excellent curtain. You can draw decoration on the muslin with colored crayons. These are easy to handle and produce fine effects. Sew small rings to end of each curtain (these may be purchased at the 5 and 10 cents stores).

Put two more screw eyes at the right end of the strip and another at the left. C C and B. Run a continuous string through these screw eyes as shown in the drawing. Draw the curtains close at the center, allowing the two ends to overlap. Fasten the free end of the string to a nail to keep it taut. Sew the two ends of the curtains to the string at points X and X. Be sure that they overlap each as much as possible. Pull one side of the free end of the string and the curtains will open; pull the other and they will close.

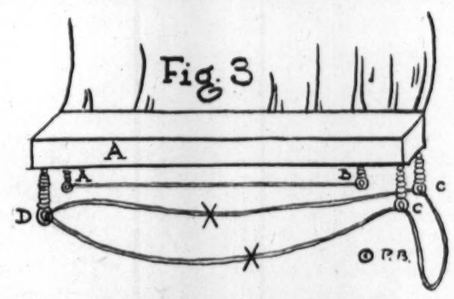

Fig. 3

'I Could Just Have Stayed'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT SEEMS probable that questions arise often in the thoughts of the little child concerning the kind of behavior we expect of him. We ask obedience, courtesy and conventional habits of eating, sleeping, and playing. We give so many directions for him to follow. No doubt, he is often very much puzzled. If he asks for an explanation and his mother can give it satisfactorily, without feeling that it is wrong for him to question, he is encouraged to do further thinking for himself.

Seven-year-old Dick had just come home from school. "Mother," he said, "would it have been all right if I had stayed after school tonight to play ball? The teacher said anyone in our class who wanted to could stay."

"Yes," replied Mother. "I told you last week that if plans were made for the class to stay on Friday, it was all right for you to stay. Don't you remember?"

"Yes," answered Dick, and then added thoughtfully, "Of course, I could have stayed anyway, even if you had said not to. I could just have stayed."

Mother looked up. What was Dick planning? He seemed only to be thinking, however.

"Yes," she replied. "You could just have stayed, anyway, as you say, but would that have been the right thing to do? There will be times at school when you will have to decide such things for yourself, and I want you to use good judgment and do what seems best to you. But, whenever possible, I feel that I should still decide what you should do in matters like playing away from home. I spend some time almost every day studying and thinking about what is best for you. Did you know that?"

"No," said Dick.

What We Can Expect

"There is another reason, too, why I would not want you to stay if I had told you not to. We all like to know what we can expect of each other. If Daddy cannot come home for dinner, he lets me know. Otherwise it might be inconvenient for the rest of us. I plan to be here when you come home from school, and, if for any reason, I know I will have to be away, I tell you beforehand. In the same way we like to know what to expect of you. It is only being thoughtful of each other."

"I see," said Dick, pleased that he was expected to be thoughtful about such matters, just as Mother and Daddy were.

"There are things, though, that I like to have you decide for yourself," continued Mother.

"What are they?" asked Dick, quickly.

"When you are playing, perhaps building something, or when your friends come to visit, you make your own plans, do you not?"

"Yes," agreed Dick.

"You went with me to buy your new school shirts and chose the colors you liked best?"

"That was fun," said Dick.

There Will Be More Things Later

"When you have money to spend, you decide how to spend it. These are some of the things you decide for yourself now. There will be more things all the time as you grow bigger."

Dick was satisfied. His mother had explained in a simple way the questions that had puzzled him. She had understood his need, and she was rewarded with his quick expression of appreciation as he said, "Of course, you know I wouldn't really do it, Mother."

Sharing Leisure-Time Resources

Plan for Those Trained in Arts to Help Adults Having Time on Their Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

PROF. RUTH RAYMOND, chairman of the art education department of the University of Minnesota, is out to help solve a double problem. She sees that each year more young men and women talented and trained in the arts are leaving the universities and emerging into a world which has nothing for them to do, and she finds countless mature persons who have what so far has been an involuntary leisure because of nothing worth while with which to fill it.

Schools with diminished budgets are slashing out the so-called "fads and frills," or subjects which make leisure profitable as well as enjoyable, and consequently there are fewer vacancies for teachers of art.

But there is another side to the same social problem. Think of the thousands of people who have a greatly increased leisure, many of whom are not very resourceful. They have grown up with the traditional idea that work is a supreme virtue and many of them have not learned to play or to develop a hobby. Either through lack of opportunity for participating in painting or singing or the other arts, or through lack of development of their latent capacities, they do not know of the fun such as their children have in schools in actually "doing things" in creative art classes.

A man in a middle western town last winter, to give just one illustration, was the keeper of a small store. Customers came in much less frequently, leaving the man with many idle moments. He had always thought he would like to write poetry and so between customers he would figure out rhymes, which gave him much pleasure. But the interruptions were not conducive to this art, he decided, and as a result, he turned to modeling.

One day when the little white models, figures of men and women which he had made, were spread out on a table, an art teacher happened in and was completely astonished to find so much talent and such fine productions from one who had never taken a lesson of any kind in sculpturing.

"I have such a good time doing it," the middle-aged man said. "I have felt all my life that I would like to do something like this."

Joyous Use of Free Time

His little statues, of course, were not good enough to compete with anything professional. Indeed he did not intend to sell them but they were the expression of an urge within him. They represented a joyous, creative use of his free time. Now if such a man could be brought in contact with an art teacher who could give him a little of the richness of her training, what a blessing it would be to both.

Cases similar to this one, Professor Raymond sees multiplied a thousand-fold over the country. To bring to these grown people with leisure time a chance to study with trained artists, she has worked out a set-up or plan. Her whole interest centers around the topic of how people can be educated for creative use of leisure time.

The plan, as Professor Raymond described it, would start many people to taking account of their resources for a sharing movement—sharing skills and ingenuity, talents and hobbies, wasted materials, unrented houses, farm land reverted to the states, and the time of idle people—commodities easier than dollars to spare and share in these days.

She would have the set-up for this resource-sharing very elastic in the form of experiment stations, supervised by universities, stations such as we now have for developing new ideas in agriculture and mining. Busy art teachers, chorus leaders, camp directors, social workers would be the chief experimenters and to make their activities spread out into the communities through clubs, camps, and adult groups and classes, they would have assigned to them, as apprentices, the talented young unemployed graduates.

Parts of this plan are already working at the University of Minnesota. Apprentice resource-artists are in the public schools, not supplanting teachers but supplementing them by helping to costume and stage plays, making schoolrooms more beautiful, and encouraging children to do at home some of the delightful things that artists know how to do.

Some of Projects Under Way

Several undertakings of graduate students in art from the University of Minnesota indicate ways of keeping up morale. One girl took over a vacant dwelling of her father's which she calls her "ho[illegible]y house." She is a trained art te[illegible]er with no position. She has collected materials, some lent, some given, such as clay, sand, colored paper, crayons and has gathered children from the neighborhood, to work with them in a friendly atmosphere. Soon adults are to be invited to come. Many vacant buildings, Professor Raymond thinks, might be used in this way.

Another graduate in art has gone to a Y. W. C. A., where she is helping hundreds of unemployed girls to make simple crafts. They are not taught intensively, but are just kept busy doing something joyously which tends to keep up their morale.

A summer art colony was arranged by members of the University of Minnesota art faculty, just over the border line in Prescott, Wis., amid scenery still full of the picturesque oldness. One member opened her house for a dormitory, so that both trained artists and those less talented who want to learn may paint together.

The problem is already here of having an excess number of trained artists and also many people who could profit by a little training from them. There must be some way, Professor Raymond said, of bringing together these artists with their resources of ability and the lay people who want something creative and constructive to do in their leisure time.

The group at the University of Minnesota is trying to see how much can be accomplished without expenditure of money, believing that before long foundations will be interested in helping "going concerns" in sharing resources, if the channels for distribution are once dug.

Against Examinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

THE movement against the present system of school examinations is gaining such momentum that education authorities are hastening their steps toward ultimate abolition. The adoption of a scheme in Victoria, by which the standard of scholars will be judged more by the general progress of their work throughout the year than by the results of a single examination at its conclusion, finds South Australia in complete accord. The Director of Education, Mr. William J. Adey, has told the Premier, Mr. Richard L. Butler, that his department is trying to combat the tendency to place overwhelming reliance in examinations as a measure of progress.

In the public schools the written examination at the end of the primary period is already limited to English, history, geography and mathematics. It is generally agreed among teachers in both government and private institutions that examinations are not necessarily expressive of the knowledge pupils have gained, and that they fail signally to reveal either the abilities or the weakness of a large percentage of candidates.

The director of education says the department is hopeful that by means of wireless instruction children can be developed without having to sit down to an examination. It is believed that a child who has been taught on broad lines will respond to the work in such a way that he will not be troubled by any real test. A teacher who looks upon examination as the end of all work is considered by Mr. Adey to be cramping his own influence as well as the mental development of his pupils. More important than the passing of examinations is the stimulation of a desire for knowledge in the child, apart from the curriculum which has to be covered in a certain time. Already reports have been received from schools—although the installation is quite recent—that the wireless talks have promoted discussion among the pupils on the subjects dealt with.

One of Mr. Adey's aims is to get the teachers to realize that their work is not the mere preparation of students for examinations, although he is of the opinion that the schools cannot do without tests of some kind.

The director of the Conservatorium of Music, Dr. E. Harold Davies, says one is compelled to question the validity of a system that places so high a premium upon mere retentiveness, and rates so low the growth of real intelligence in the child. Comprehensively viewed, Mr. Davies' view is that education's chief end should be the development of faculty.

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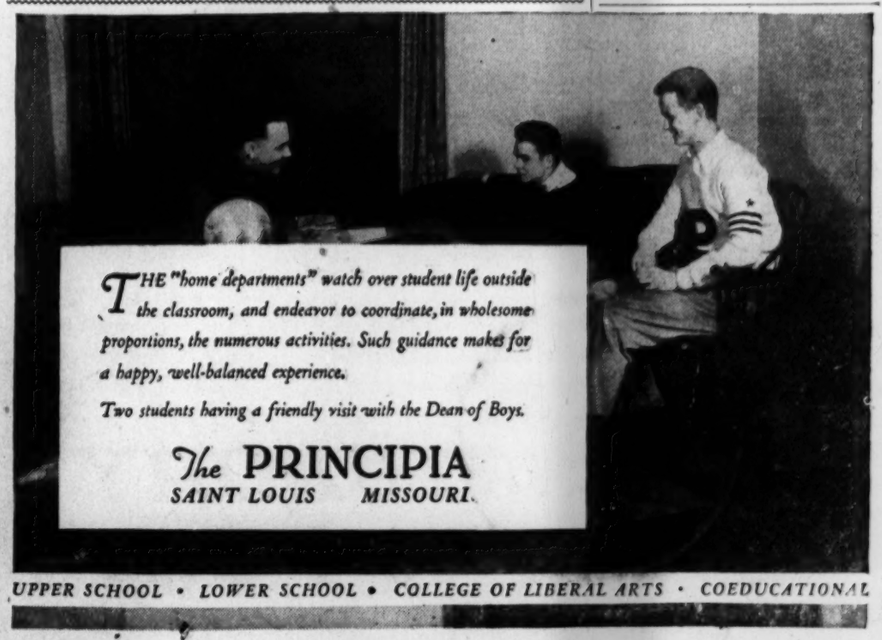

THE "home departments" watch over student life outside the classroom, and endeavor to coordinate, in wholesome proportions, the numerous activities. Such guidance makes for a happy, well-balanced experience.
Two students having a friendly visit with the Dean of Boys.
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Home Building and Gardening

Hardy Garden Lilies

A Kind for Every Spot and All Worth Knowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sultan, Wash.

WITH the notice of the lily exhibit and conference from the royal Horticultural Society of London, and the wonderful exhibit on Vashon Island on our own Puget Sound, it is no wonder that an unusual interest is being awakened in the culture of lilies. If all could attend these two exhibits, hear the noted speakers on the various phases of lily growing, and see the undreamed of (to most of us) beauty of the lilies themselves—well, there might not be enough bulbs to go around.

Here in the Northwest, where nearly 100 varieties of lilies grow outdoors, the governmental experimental station has propagated five very noteworthy new hybrid lilies. These are given the aboriginal names. One is Shuksan, named after a tall white peak of the Cascade Mountains; another is Kulshan, the original name of the highest peak which Captain Vancouver renamed Mount Baker. Another is named Sacajawea after the Indian woman who so heroically piloted Lewis and Clark through our great Northwest territory. Star of Oregon is another charming lily. Thus, the early romance and pioneer history of our West is blended in the beauty of flowers so typical of our own section.

In America, until recently, lily culture has been rather neglected. If gardeners only knew how easily lilies are grown and propagated, they would grow them; for nothing is quite so queenly, quite so thrilling as a stately lily, or a group of lilies among shrubs, azaleas, or against dark foliage of trees.

Most of our lilies are true species—wild, and while most of them are our natives, many come from other countries. They require, necessarily, a bit of care in planting, and the most sensible way is to choose those lilies that require that condition of soil which we already have. There are lilies that are suited to almost any condition of soil. While some lilies are called bog lilies, and will grow in damp places, it is well to know that they all require good drainage. Wet, soggy ground or water standing on the bulb is fatal. Many must have peat soil, while others need lime. There are so many that will grow in ordinary garden soil that it seems a pity that more do not know about them.

For Planting

For planting, the soil should be deeply dug. Spade to two or three feet. If soil is hard, put in coal ashes, well-rotted manure, or good garden soil and sand; while in sandy soil there should be leafmold, rotted leaves, or very old manure. Mix with good garden soil. Peat moss should be worked in, or well decayed soil from the mulch pile. The soil should be deep, well drained and friable. The manure must be well rotted for lilies do not like manures.

While most lilies love the sun, they must have root protection from the scorching heat. Pile up leafmold, or plant among low-growing shrubs. Even lilies that will stand freezing need this protection for the new tender growth in spring, for late frosts will harm the tender leaves of the early lilies. As a usual thing, they should be planted in the fall. Some may be planted in the spring with fair results. Lilium Candidum, or the Madonna Lily, should be planted in August or September, as they make a root and foliage growth and are evergreen. This growth starts soon after blooming and that is the reason for planting at that time.

Hardy lilies are gathered from the northern latitudes. China, Japan, Korea, Siberia, Europe, Washington, Oregon and California are large contributors to the lily markets of the world. The Philippines also give us a lovely white long trumpet lily, with the odor of the honeysuckle. This is a good one for rock gardens as it is scarcely two feet in height, and smaller many times, even though the trumpet is long. Also the Tenuifolium Lily is a rock garden gem—being only a few inches high with a deep scarlet blossom that has the appearance of being made of wax. It comes to us from cold Siberia. The Tiger Lily is one of the oldest in history. It came from China over 1000 years ago. We find it in old English gardens, in old samplers, old pictures, and embroideries. One of the loveliest of lilies, and one that has figured in the annals of the church for centuries — even before the Christian era—is the Madonna, or Candidum, as it is commercially known. Until supplanted by the longiflorum, it was the characteristic Easter Lily. The Henryi, Pardalinum, Washingtonianum and Speciosum are also hardy. The Washingtonianum is called the Mount Hood Lily because it grows near that mountain. It is found in Oregon and California. Grown under cultivation it is one of the finest—a lovely white that changes to pink and then to wine purple as it ages. The odor is most delicious. Our native Columbianum, yellow, is very striking and fast becoming commercially known.

Panther and Regal

The Pardalinum or Panther Lily is very hardy, extremely handsome, and easily grown in ordinary garden soil, although called a peat-loving lily. It is bright orange with scarlet tips, tall, on stems four to seven feet. It is striking in a woodland among trees. Another lily that will come into your garden, multiply, and give a wealth of beauty and joy is the regal lily. This is from China. While it is of more recent introduction, it is widely grown and is a great favorite. It blooms ungrudgingly from the time it is tiny until it finally grows to the height of eight feet or more. Many blossoms crown its proud head and fill the air with rare perfume. It is white with a yellow throat and suffused on the outside with a rose tint. It is naturally very hardy, easily grown from seed. The Nankeen is another dainty and charming specimen. It is a true Nankeen yellow with orange anthers. It is very fragrant, but not too strong for a cut flower.

All Sizes

We may have lilies from a few inches to 14 feet in height, and have them blooming from April to November. There is no reason why we cannot have a number of them in our gardens. They may be planted in groups, or singly; among shrubs, in perennial borders, or in groves. Lilies growing among peonies are ideal, for the lilies bloom after the peonies are gone, and the peony leaves form an ideal protection for the bulbs.

Many other flowers belong to the lily family while still others are called lilies which are not true lilies, but we know them as lilies and love them as such. So we may begin in April to enjoy our favorites. The Trillium is lovely planted under Bleeding Heart and there are several varieties of them. The Erythronium, or Dog's-tooth Violet, ... rely under shrubs or in the rock garden. There are several varieties of that also. Amaryllis Bella donna (... ly in the American West) is a charming pink beauty, blooming in the early fall and sending up tall stems of long pink trumpets of 6 to ... on a stem.

It is better to start with a few lilies and not too many kinds as they require study if one wants a great variety. Those mentioned in this article are easily grown and will meet with requirements for a goodly collection and give pleasure and delight for many months.

That Sturdy Fellow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boulder, Colo.

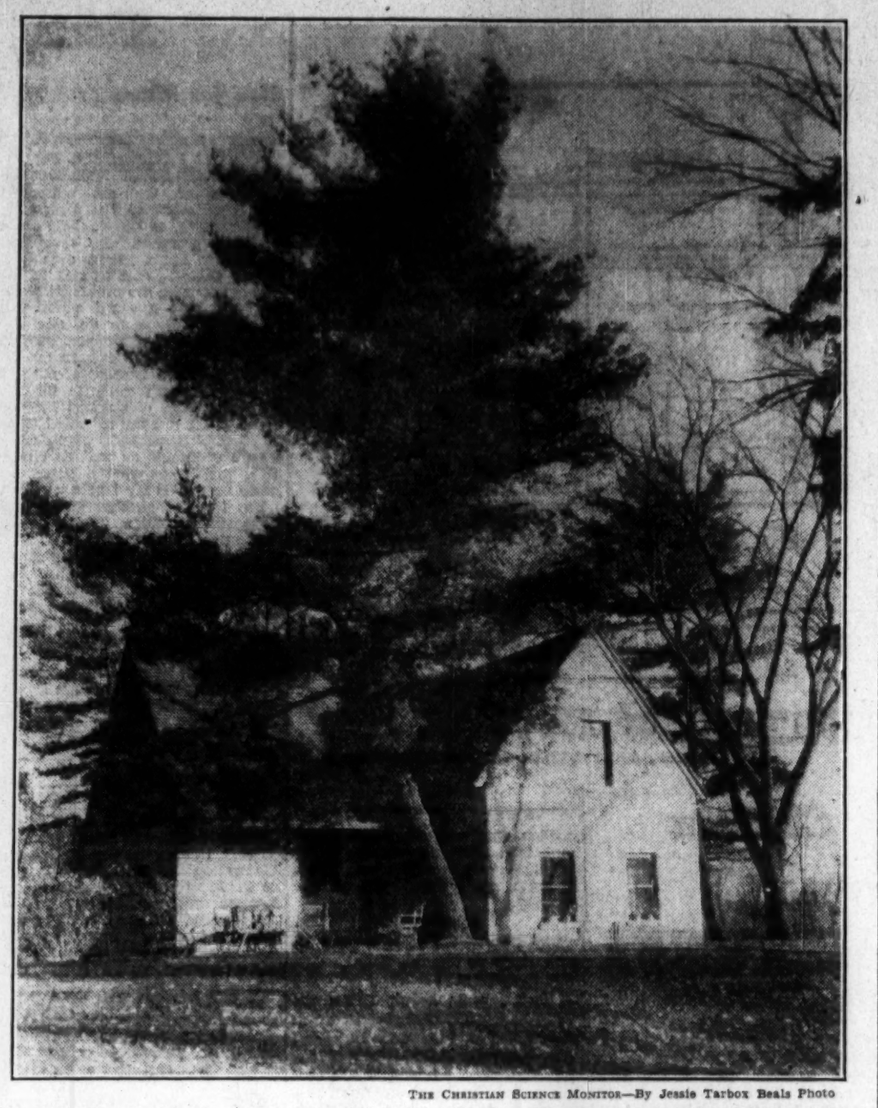
A few years ago we visited in New England, and as we drove about we looked with admiration at the many flowers, gorgeously colored vines, and particularly climbing roses which we saw everywhere. It seemed to us, then, that only well east of the Mississippi did flowers know a thing about growing. We saw in Connecticut and Massachusetts roses growing in abundance over every tumbled-down barn, hiding completely the most neglected fences, and in places making the most decrepit little cottages resemble Pasadena floats. The most astonishing thing to us about all this was that the owners of all this beauty had not produced it by the sweat of their brows; they had sat on the veranda and watched the flowers raise their own children. Indeed those flowers where so beautiful, and so numerous that I must confess we were caught gaping in the traditional western style.

Then we came home to Colorado. The climbing rose at the side of the house had reason to be ashamed of itself. In spite of all its efforts, it was only scantily clothed with blossoms. We scorned it, and all of our other efforts at flower growing, deciding that with all the heavy effort in the world one could not make a Colorado town look like a New England farm.

We stopped fooling with the rambler, and began to look around us. Something had happened! Our garden, our town, was beautiful. While we had been fussing, an old friend had been at work, growing, spreading, and blooming—giving beauty in abundance, and asking no reward. That sturdy fellow—the holly-hock—had been everywhere. In the most delightful and unexpected places he had gone, literally seeking out the unsightly things to cover them with loveliness. What a splendid job he had done of it! He had gone through gardens, along fences, down alleys, around barns, into chicken yards, even into neglected second-hand car lots, over weedy lots without houses, and up the very door-steps of many homes, leaving everywhere in his path tall flowering stalks, like high, green ladders covered with dainty ladies in their gaily colored frocks.

Gradually the citizens of our town are beginning to awaken to the charm of this persistent friend, and are now gladly welcoming, guiding, and aiding him in his work. Our little city, which is already famous for the beauty of great sheltering mountains, will soon have another claim to beauty, then we shall invite Mr. New England to visit us. In fact, we have a secret desire to astonish him into a few gapes.

G. M.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—By Jessie Tarbox Beals Photo

Home Builders Are Learning to Insist That the House Design Be Considered in Relation to Trees Already on the Lot. Here Is a Place Whose Great Beauty Is the Tree Included in Its Design. The Architect Has Bowed to This Beauty and Achieved Unforgettable Harmony in Line and Emphasis. Home of Mr. and Mrs. William A. French, at Marine-on-St. Croix, Minn. The Architect Is Mr. Magnus Jemne of Minneapolis.

The Ministry of Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF I were a house, I should like to choose my trees as I do my friends, some for one reason, some for another. Some I would choose for the sheer glory of their color, such as redbud and an orchard of fruit trees whose miracle of blossoming would bring fresh joy and wonder each spring. I would have maples to flame brilliantly against a background of solemn pines in the fall, covering the earth with a royal carpet of leaves. Some trees I would choose for their grace and symmetry, such as rows of elms arching above a driveway, Lombardy poplars silhouetted against the sky. Others I should choose simply because they were strong and sturdy trees in which I could put my trust, such as giant oaks and hardy walnut trees. Trees have this ministry to perform for houses.

For us who live in houses, they are equally prodigal of their blessings, shedding them lightly upon us as they do their own leaves. From childhood on, they nourish us in ways of which we are unaware.

Back Across the Years

Come back with me across the sunny meadows and down the dusty roads we used to travel as children. It was then we first became aware of trees. There was a certain stately walnut tree we loved because it had a swing hung from one of its branches where we used to idle away the days; and another among whose boughs we built a house of old boards and boxes. I remember a certain "smoke-tree" because of its little brown balls of fluff; and a weeping willow down by the brook, simply because it was so beautiful, and sad.

Then you will remember we came to look to trees for certain benefits—among them that of nourishment—as we trod about among the tall grasses in our bare feet searching for the perfect pear, or the apple without a flaw. Once found, there was the joy of biting into it. Or, if the ground yielded up no prizes, we scrambled up into the tree itself and shook the branches, causing a rain of large, ripe, juicy pears or apples. The peach trees were easier to pillage of their fruit which seemed as we looked up at them like little balls of sunshine or round golden moons hanging there among the dark green leaves. Dewy grass, blue skies, bird songs, all these are woven into our earliest memories of trees.

The Benison of Shade

Gradually we came to value trees for shade. How welcome on a hot, hot day when we were returning home from berrying and had walked far too great a distance for my small legs, to come at last to a tree where you said we might stop and rest. It had been a tiresome trudge up the hill in the noonday sun, and we were thankful to sprawl out by the side of the road in the cool shelter the tree afforded. With our berry pails beside us, we chewed the tender ends of long grass as we rested, and talked of digging fish worms until at last impelled by noonday hunger we traveled on refreshed. Today it gives me the same peaceful feeling I experienced then to see horses in a field standing quietly together, or cattle stretched out beneath trees enjoying this blessed ministry of shade.

And then one day I beheld for the first time consciously an apple orchard in full bloom. It caught me up into an ecstasy. It was a miracle of loveliness, a fantasy, a poem come to flower. On that day trees began to minister to my spiritual need for beauty. Thereafter each spring became a gala festival of flowers and color, with the white petals of the dogwood and the glowing blossoms of the peach tree vying against a background of enchanted green.

Flaming Colors

Fall brought other joys—carpets of yellow leaves, rich tapestries of crimson, bronze, and gold spread upon the hills, shot through with rich, dark green—flaming colors everywhere, rioting among themselves. Even in winter I now began to perceive beauty in trees, stark and nude as they were. It was the beauty of the silhouette, of blackness against white snow, of lines made evident, grace in the slender branches of the elm tree, ruggedness in the oaks. Thus I was nourished spiritually by trees.

Picture trees as you often find them in the dune country—weather-beaten derelicts, lashed and buffeted by the wind, almost denuded of their leaves, yet clinging tenaciously to life there in the shifting sands. Theirs is a message of heroism. Picture trees sailing the seas as ships' masts; as the means of bringing light and communication into obscure corners of the earth. Picture the homes they build, the fires they kindle on countless hearths, the sap they yield, the underpinnings they provide for the great structures of engineers and builders. They are relied upon for much of the heavy, vital work of the world. Then see them at Christmas time hung with tinsel and silver balls, and remember the joy they bring.

Trees are poetry, music, inspiration. They have something to do with religion. Picture a land without trees, and you will feel the barrenness of their lack. Trees belong with our homes. They deserve all the care and consideration we can learn to give them.

KATHRYN E. RITCHIE.

How Soil Affects Growth

If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil
—POPE, Essay on Man.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POPE was a great philosopher, but gardeners know that many times the results are disappointing when they have given their plants the best of culture. For many thousands of years, since man renounced a nomadic, wandering existence, and settled in one spot, thoughtful minds have studied and experimented with soils. In spite of the wonders of chemistry and botanical science how little we know.

A plant is really a factory, but much more wonderful and mysterious than a man-made affair. The plant cells correspond to departments; the leaf cells are the most important. The contents of the cells, chlorophyll, represents the machinery. Raw materials taken in are carbon dioxide, water and salts. The power is the sun's energy.

Many conditions affect the growth of a seed in good soil: moisture, air, temperature, sunlight and tilth of soil. Chemically favorable soil may react unfavorably unless the above conditions are right. And as man has little control of moisture, air and temperature, an unfavorable season may give disappointing results.

Three Chemical Elements

Three chemical elements are necessary for plant life: nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash, and after you have had your soil tested, it is an easy matter to remedy a deficiency in one or more of these by spreading commercial fertilizer high in content of the element or elements needed. When a soil is well "balanced" it has these chemicals plus humus, that is, decayed organic matter.

Perhaps you have been troubled with flowers or crop which seem to be too leafy. They go to "tops." This means too much nitrogen. Change the location, or have a load of sand spread on the area. Tomatoes, beans, asters, zinnias, sweet peas, calendulas, marigolds, delphiniums and dahlias are especially susceptible to nitrogen. If you use commercial fertilizer for these, buy one that is low in nitrogen, not over two per cent.

Most soils need phosphorous, and frequently poor results are changed by spreading bone meal, one pound to ten square feet. Spread on the surface in the fall and rake it in. It will then be available the following spring. Potash is essential for blooms and fruit. Wood ashes and sulphate of potash are convenient forms to use. They should be raked or harrowed into the soil in the spring. If you have had trouble with your strawberries and raspberries, or with flowers in a heavy soil, the chances are that the addition of potash will solve your problem. A four-eight-ten analysis fertilizer (four per cent nitrogen, eight phosphorous, ten potash) is a good formula.

In Light Sandy Soil

In light, sandy soils, flowers such as asters, zinnias, cosmos, hollyhocks, gallardia, calendulas and veronicas will do well. Most of the perennials require a soil mellow in humus, and a succeeding article will tell how to change a sandy soil to a richer loam.

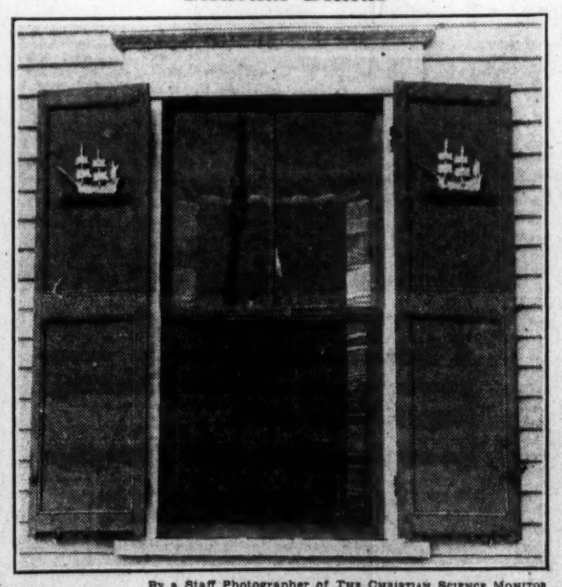
In light soil one may raise successfully the various beans, corn, tomatoes, peppers, radishes and cucumbers. Other vegetables need a loam of richer consistency and heavier texture.

Fruits of all kinds will do better in a light brown or sandy soil. In fact grapes, currants, gooseberries, blackberries and apples will do surprisingly well in poor loam. Raspberries, peaches, plums, pears and quinces cannot stand moisture about their roots, and the light, porous type of soil furnishes the necessary drainage.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

The first article in this little series on Soil was published Aug. 1. The next will appear Aug. 15.

Unusual Blinds



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Window on a House in Falmouth, Mass.

Decorations on blinds may be individual and express the tastes and hobbies of the home owner. One usually sees cut-out decorations, but here is a little ship model in appliqué.

Hobbies and Hints

Sacramento, Calif.

Friends of the Great Out-of-Doors:

Just a word or two in a column on the Garden page in a recent Monitor reminded me of a lovely thing "Right in Our Own Back Yard."

Did you ever stand before an evening primrose (Œnothera, I believe is its dress-up name) in the evening after a warm busy day? Be sure to plant evening primrose where several garden lovers may stand real close and just before the lovely twilight has vanished for the night rest their eyes on a tight slender bud and wait. Don't even speak, for that sort of spoils the quiet gentleness that firmly but tenderly appears, breaks the outer casing and lets the lovely petals peek through. Then happily they unfurl and like obedient little soldiers step into place and open, spreading in all their loveliness. Just as sure as you turn your gaze from one bud to another your bud will open and you'll miss the fun and joy.

Last year our Œnothera had more than 3000 blooms and each morning an hour before noon the old blooms were removed, for they last only from evening until noon the following day. It is interesting to count the blooms each day and guess how many will open that evening. Ours is blooming here in Sacramento as I write (July). Do try them.

The yellow calla lily is beautiful and an interesting point or feature about it is that when the bud begins to form, it is just the color of the leaves and as it finishes its lovely story it turns back from lovely gold to green again before fading entirely. These like a rich sandy soil and not too hot sunlight.

The Garden page of the Monitor brings a message of joy to me each Tuesday and I am so happy for its presence. (Mrs.) F. M. S.

The Hobby column would be glad to have more letters to share.—Editor.

A Becoming Hat for Your House

A Roof Should Express Character of Building

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE question of roofs, and the best method of covering them, is all important at the present time. A roof should give expression to the purpose and character of a building; it should be an outcome rather than an addition; it should, in fact, "become" the building in much the same way as a well-chosen hat "becomes" its wearer. Since the modern note is simplicity, the roof must be simple in order to harmonize with the structure. Simple lines, simple material, and an absence of decoration is the general rule.

In days when the transport of material was costly, the builder was forced to use local bricks and local tiles, keeping his roof designs as simple as possible since he could not well do otherwise. The result was the old-world cottage which fits so comfortably and pleasingly into its surroundings—counted, too, an excellent example for those who build today.

The shape of the roof largely governs the choice of the tiles, an all important consideration since tiles of every shape, texture and color are now being put on the market. If the roof plan is complicated, broken by projections and studded with small dormers, the plain tile should be used. If the roof is large and simple, then ornamental tiles will not only be found suitable but will ease the sense of formality that plain tiles would only accentuate.

Now comes the question of whether a handmade or a machine-made tile should be used. The handmade tile is an aristocrat in its own world and must be employed with discrimination. Excellent on the right building, it only makes a cheap house appear still cheaper. On the other hand it is no use spoiling the house for a ha'porth of tiles, and although the handmade tile may be something of a luxury, it is a luxury that, used with discrimination, is well worth while.

Color and Texture

If then the decision is made to use the handmade tile, two questions will arise, that of color and texture. The value of color is being more and more appreciated by the architect, and brighter and more lasting shades are favored. To hear a maker of tiles talking about his goods one might easily imagine oneself in the dress material department of a store, "Cotswold Gray," "Westmorland Green," "Dark Red," "Mottled," "Brindled," "Black" and "Buff" are only a few of the wide range of colors now being shown. Weathered tones of gray, skillfully reproduced from the old roofs that have stood the storms of centuries; dull reds which are made to appear as if the smoke of years had blown about them; and multicolored rustic tones in which different shades of blue, red, purple and buff mingle charmingly together, are some of the additional touches which make the new house "old."

It must be remembered that a good red tile soon weathers down to a pleasing brown or even to a black, and that the coarse pitted texture of the "rustic" tile—obtained by sprinkling coke dust on the surface—tones far more rapidly than does the smooth. Glazed tiles are extremely popular, not only on account of their bright color, but because glaze is permanent and absolutely impervious to damp. For large buildings glazed "Spanish" tiles in bright green, catching the light on their rounded surfaces, are particularly suitable, while the old English "Pantile" design, in standard blue glaze, bringing light and shade to a wide roof as it rolls in flowing lines across its surface, is a remarkably effective addition.

Shape and Size

The choice of color and texture having been made, the next consideration is the shape and size of the tile. The small-sized "Pantiles," when carried out in red, give the popular "cottage" effect to a building. The "Roman" tile, made either with plain or sanded surface, is molded in rolls with wide, flat channels between, and is one of the most dignified of roof coverings. This tile is excellent for covering large spaces, and looks especially well on overhanging eaves, but is quite out of place on a small roof. The sand-faced flat tiles made in the lovely shade known as "Cotswold Grey," which seems to possess the mossy tones that only come with age, vary in size, are fitted one over another in a haphazard way in order to give the impression of having done much service, and are favored for use in conjunction wth hand-made bricks now being used for "Tudor" houses. For the "Farmhouse" type of home a tile is now being made which is an exact copy of the old flat stones which used to be thrown together to form a roof protection, the actual chipped corners and uneven, broken surfaces being reproduced in realistic detail.

The question of angles and ridges is also a vital one, since almost everything depends upon the way in which the roof is finished off. The ornamental patterns which at one unfortunate period were used for ridges, possibly with the idea of relieving the monotony of gray slates, have completely disappeared, the simple half-round ridge tile having largely taken its place and harmonizing well with most modern types of handmade tiles, while the angular hip tile is usually associated with the machine-made tile.

The "Bonnet" hip, for sloping angles, forms a fascinating pattern against the sky. These "Bonnet" tiles can be had in various shapes, and when heavily bedded in cement give an old-world charm to a building. A roof carried out in black "Pan" tiles has lately been seen, finished off at the ridge with black sand-faced bricks; giving a highly individual character to the house.

The question of "valleys" must not be overlooked, since the junction where two slopes meet can be beautiful or otherwise. The "valley" tile is a relatively modern device, and preserves the graceful sweep or circle of the roof. It is not nailed, but held in position by the tiles on either side, and requires the hand of a skilled craftsman.

Handmade tiles that have seen hard service for generations are still being taken from roofs to do duty over again on modern old-fashioned houses, but the conscientious tile maker of today is proving himself as skillful as his forebears, and is turning out material every whit as good.

Spraying the Small Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH year the ways to fight plant pests get easier. No matter how little a fellow may know at the start about bugs and blights, he need only use his eyes and the rules and hints given here to beat these pests to grow as good crops as the man who can call them all by their right names. So let's talk of methods which make us masterful.

Sunshine is one of the strongest factors of plant health. Therefore, let's give our plants all they can get. Sunny plants are sturdy plants. They resist disease and bugs' damage better than the weaker ones.

Cleanliness is equally important. The garden in which we leave the vegetable débris of last year's crops is menaced by bugs and disease that pass the winter on such material. Similarly, runt vegetables too poor to gather for use are sources of infection. Plants inadequately tilled and insufficiently thinned become enervated and, therefore, susceptible to attack, especially when weeds are allowed to compete with them for food and water.

Fortunately, the necessary materials for discouraging plant pests are few and inexpensive. Their efficiency depends more upon their use as preventives than as remedies. Let us get the significance of "preventive" clearly in mind and then be vigilant to note any first threatening of attack.

Both a Sprayer and a Duster

For spraying the small vegetable and flower garden, I have found a compressed air sprayer answers very well. My own brass one is still good after 12 years of service.

As certain pests are more easily controlled by chemical dusts than by liquids, a hand-dusting machine is useful. My own, one of the early styles, still gives satisfaction after six or seven years. Several improved machines are now offered for sale by garden-supply houses. Personally, I believe in having both a sprayer and a duster.

We must limit our use of each material to the purposes which the manufacturer claims it will serve, and we must not be hasty in condemning any material simply because we fail with it. We may not have used it properly or soon enough. It may have been washed off by rain before it had a chance to get in its effective work, but most often we have expected it to do a work for which it was not intended.

Directions on Package

Manufacturers of spraying and dusting materials have foreseen the needs of amateurs as well as commercial growers and have indicated the proper quantities of their products to use in both classes of cases. As the composition of the various brands varies widely, it is not safe to state here how much material to use. The best guide is the manufacturer's own statement printed on the package. In many cases the maker also states what other material may be mixed with the goods.

Fortunately, most vegetable crops are fairly free from enemies, but we must keep in mind the following points concerning each crop:

Asparagus. Small beetles and their grubs feed on the young stems and leaves; poison or knock the beetles to the soil in the heat of the midday. Rust, a disease, is sometimes troublesome; use a bordeaux mixture.

Beans. Avoid gathering, handling, and cultivating the plants while the plants are wet with rain or dew, or else the bean pods will become rusted; bordeaux mixture sprayed on the under sides of the leaves prevents this disease.

Cabbage and its relatives—cauliflower, kale, radish, and mustard—may be attacked by worms and aphids. For the former, use arsenate of lead; for the latter spray or dust with nicotine.

Carrot and its kin—celery, fennel, parsnip, and parsley—are sometimes attacked by large green-banded worms; seldom seriously; poison with arsenate of lead.

Cucumbers, watermelons, and cantaloupes. Small beetles and their larvæ; poison immediately after seedlings appear; also use tobacco dust sifted around the seedlings; cover plants with wire-netting protectors until well established. These insects will carry disease which may kill the vines before the fruit ripens, therefore, fight vigorously. Plant lice are often troublesome; use nicotine.

Egg plant. Potato beetle sometimes eats leaves; poison with arsenate of lead.

Onion. Maggots in soil; pull up and burn wilting plants; sow in new place each year.

Peas. Plant lice, spray or dust with nicotine.

Potato. Beetles and larvæ: poison with arsenate of lead, but for plant lice use nicotine. Blight: use bordeaux mixture every two weeks after plants are up, continuing until tops are yellow.

Pumpkin and squash. Large gray squash-bugs; pick and step on adults; squeeze eggs on under sides of leaves; knock larvæ into pan of kerosene. Large ladybird beetle sometimes troublesome; poison with arsenate of lead.

Sweet corn. Smut, a disease; cut off and burn gray swellings. Don't fear to use ears slightly affected, inasmuch as the fungus does not injure flavor or food value of corn. Ear-worm; plant only quick maturing kinds for early, midseason, and late; slow-maturing kinds are susceptible.

Tomato. Large worms rarely troublesome; poison with arsenate of lead when numerous; hand pick and step on others. For leaf mold, which appears as yellow spots on the upper surface of leaves, spray with bordeaux mixture.

K. S.

Getting Rid of Nettles

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Nettles growing in a garden are neither useful nor ornamental, and when they choose to make a certain favorite plot of their own are stubborn customers to dislodge.

A gardener who cut the shoots down, however, and then sprayed the stumps with a 5 per cent solution of sodium chlorate at the rate of one gallon a square yard, found this method most effective in dislodging the weed.

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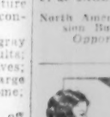

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The Home Forum

The Magic Garden Of Mr. Chumley

IT TOOK us some time to discover the magic garden of Mr. Chumley, and still longer to understand its magic. The garden lies not far from Middlebrook, but it is hidden from the country road by the big rocks, where Mr. Chumley has worked his wonders. And the magic of the garden is hidden by Mr. Chumley himself, whose pink little face, quiet voice and tattered gardening clothes give no hint of his magical powers.

Nor would you imagine that little Mr. Chumley, with his straw hat which lacks a crown, his shovel, rake and trowel, was a world traveler of wide experience. You would hardly believe that Mr. Chumley knows the depths of Africa, the wilds of Tibet and the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas intimately. You would be even more incredulous if you were told that Mr. Chumley had hardly left his garden in the last twenty years and had never been more than a few hundred miles from Middlebrook in his life. Ah, but that is the magic of Mr. Chumley and his garden.

It took us a long time to become worthy of Mr. Chumley's confidence. He was always glad to see strangers, to let them look about his garden and, after several visits, he gave us a high token of his esteem in the form of a vegetable marrow. You have to hold a very elevated place in the esteem of Mr. Chumley indeed before he gives you a vegetable marrow, and then he presents it to you with the kindly dignity of a king giving you a box of treasure. You take it in the same spirit from Mr. Chumley, even though you have better vegetable marrows in your own garden. That is the sort of a little man Mr. Chumley is.

* * *

At last he confided the whole secret of his garden to us, and then, for the first time, we began to see what a magical man little Mr. Chumley was. The garden of Mr. Chumley, we find, is no ordinary garden, no mere place for flowers to grow and vegetable marrows to ripen. It is the entire world of Mr. Chumley, a tiny microcosm hidden between the high rocks and the band of oak trees, but a world of boundless vistas and surging, varied life to Mr. Chumley.

Long ago Mr. Chumley had dreamed of traveling about the world, of high adventure in the far places, of long voyages on sailing ships and perilous journeys up mountain peaks and down into tropic jungles. Somehow he never seemed to get more than a few miles past Middlebrook. The daring voyages of Mr. Chumley never occurred. But meanwhile Mr. Chumley had discovered this new and magic world of his own, between the high rocks and the oak trees. There he became a globe trotter extraordinary, an adventurer rich in experience, with an intimate knowledge of foreign lands which few men acquire in a lifetime of far roaming.

Almost every country stretches somewhere into the garden of Mr. Chumley. Mr. Chumley has brought them there with his own hands, and built them into just the sizes and shapes he likes best, which is the great advantage of managing your own world. Switzerland, for example, and most of the Alps, he carried up from the meadow in a soap box. It took him several years to build Switzerland and the Alps, and he wore out three soap boxes, but it was a good job when complete.

On the high rocks, a full twenty feet above the level of the ground, he piled up earth from the meadow in tiny pockets; he held it in place with little stone walls, also brought in the soap box, stone by stone, and presently he had alpine meadows where great sheets of rock plants, some of them three feet square, bloomed in the spring. The white, woolly edelweiss grows up there and the blue trumpets of the Swiss gentian, more blue than anything in the world, and many a strange saxifrage, for which the soil had to be specially prepared with sand and leaf mold. In Mr. Chumley's world everything is made exactly to order. Mr. Chumley became marvelously skilled in building stone walls against the sheer sides of the native rocks, in mixing soils and composts, in germinating seeds which he bought by mail from foreign places, with queer names.

* * *

Just on the other side of Switzerland is Japan. In Mr. Chumley's world long distances and all nonessentials of that sort are not allowed to interfere with one's convenience. Japan is a little island, three feet wide, in a pond of water lilies. Great yellow irises grow in Japan, and bamboo which becomes brittle and creaks eerily in the winter wind. The whole western coast of Japan is sheltered by a dwarf Japanese maple tree, whose scarlet leaves stretch out like an open umbrella. And around Japan the gold fish loll in the sunshine, waiting for Mr. Chumley to feed them breadcrumbs.

It was not easy to make Japan, Mr. Chumley says. It was hard enough in the first place to lay out the Pacific Ocean, which leaked through its cement sides for years. And after all the leaks in the ocean floor had been patched up and all the cement cunningly masked with rocks and earth, the great island of Japan kept slipping into the Pacific in chunks, until the roots of iris and bamboo and maple bound it together and held it there, secure against the fiercest typhoon.

Still more difficult was the project of making the great falls of Victoria Nyanza which, in Mr. Chumley's well-ordered world, empty into the Pacific through Lake Louise in the Rockies. It was a long time before Mr. Chumley could get around to making the great falls of Victoria Nyanza and it required two seasons and many alterations. First, he had to pipe water up to the highest rocks, and this meant hiding the pipes with more earth and stones brought in the soap box; but happily this work was not wasted entirely, since the little terraces disguising the pipe turned out to be in the Himalayas, one of the places Mr. Chumley had always desired.

The water having been taken up to the highest rocks, the problem was to get it down in a falls of sufficient magnitude. This in turn made it necessary to cement a long tongue of flat stone against the native rocks in such a fashion that it would appear natural and show no cement. And this finally required an elaborate scaffolding and false work of posts and boards which was later removed. Eventually, after a summer's work, the lip of Victoria Nyanza thrust out boldly from the mountainside and, when Mr. Chumley had planted some shrubs about it, no one could have told that it was the work of hands.

When the waters of Victoria Nyanza were first turned on, however, they did not drop from the rock lip in a mighty torrent, as planned, but drizzled off most depressingly and slid down the side of the mountain. It took Mr. Chumley another week to chip a channel to the very edge of the lip and guide the water to a point from which it dropped sheer down, a dizzy, thundering drop of five feet.

Even that was not enough to suit Mr. Chumley, the geographer. He devised a little lake, two feet around, and into this the falls splashed with a cheerful chuckle which Mr. Chumley can hear in his bed at night. This body of water Mr. Chumley instantly recognized by photographs as Lake Louise, in the Rockies, and beside it he planted six yellow avalanche lilies, which we had dug up years ago at the snow line and brought back to Middlebrook. After he had obtained some real African gladioli and planted them at the point where the falls rush out of the native rock, Mr. Chumley thought he had done very well by Africa.

Mr. Chumley finds that his little world is constantly growing, that there is more and more to do, always new inhabitants to be accommodated. He is proud just now that he has established the queen of saxifrages, the great Longifolia, which only blooms once, and which Mr. Chumley thinks will have flowers this year after six years of preparation. He is having trouble, though, with his sempervivums, which some people call house leeks, because their little children keep rolling down from the high places and taking root in every crevice, each with a tiny cobweb across its face.

Mr. Chumley is so busy, indeed, with the management of his little world between the oak trees and the high rocks that he has forgotten all about his distant voyages. He finds adventure enough here in his gardening clothes and his straw hat with the missing top. And the light in Mr. Chumley's eyes, as he stands with one foot on the Alps and the other in remote Asia, and surveys the peaceful countries he has created with his own hands, is the light which comes of travel and experience and accomplishment. We handle Mr. Chumley's vegetable marrows with a certain reverence.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
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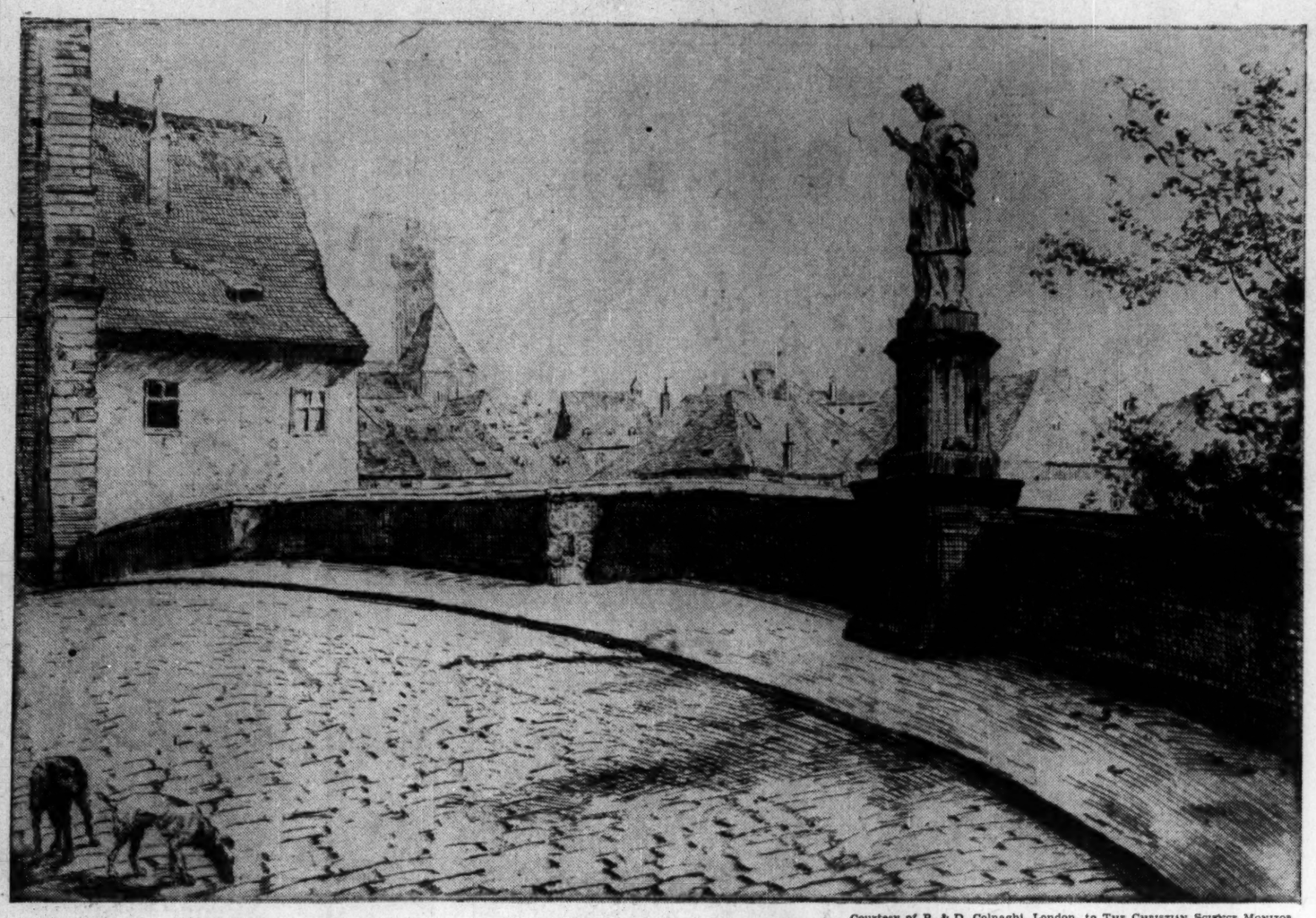

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The Old Bridge at Bamberg, Bavaria: From an Etching by Isabel Codrington

Die geistige Grundlage der Versorgung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE anwendbar doch viele der Darlegungen in der Bibel auf die mancherlei Erfahrungen sind, die das menschliche Dasein ausmachen! Obwohl schon Jahrhunderte verstrichen sind, seitdem die Worte aufgezeichnet wurden, scheint es, als wären sie zur Anwendung auf Zustände geschrieben, vor die sich die Menschen heute gestellt sehen. Paulus schreibt z. B. im 2. Brief an die Korinther: „Denn unsre Trübsal, die zeitlich und leicht ist, schafft eine ewige und über alle Maßen wichtige Herrlichkeit uns, die wir nicht sehen auf das Sichtbare, sondern auf das Unsichtbare. Denn was sichtbar ist, das ist zeitlich; was aber unsichtbar ist, das ist ewig."

Viele scheinen heute durch Arbeitslosigkeit, Geldverlust oder womöglich durch Verlust des Heims und des Einkommens Trübsal durchzumachen. Eine Änderung der Umstände hat in vielen Fällen eine unnachsichtige Verdrängung verursacht, und die Neugestaltung scheint verwickelt und nur mühsam fortzuschreiten, wenn nicht gar stillzustehen. Manchen der von den allgemeinen Zuständen Betroffenen mag der Weg entmutigend und das Ergebnis nicht der Mühe wert scheinen. Was inmitten solcher Finsternis wirklich not tut, ist Licht auf das Problem, um den Weg zu weisen und unsere Hoffnung und unsern Glauben—Eigenschaften, die das menschliche Denken aufwärts und vorwärts führen,—wieder anzufachen.

Wie schon gesagt, haben die Worte des Paulus eine bestimmte Beziehung auf die heutigen Zustände. Im Sinne der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden bieten sie Hoffnung, Ermutigung und Ansporn. Durch diese Lehre haben viele Menschen gefunden, daß die geistige Auslegung der Bibel den Weg weist zu einer praktischen Lösung verzweifelter menschlicher Zustände einschließlich Geldmangels und Arbeitslosigkeit, körperlicher Gebrechen und sittlicher Vergehen.

Wie soll man in schwerer Anfechtung diese „ewige und über alle Maßen wichtige Herrlichkeit" erfassen lernen? Paulus beantwortet die Frage. „Wir sehen nicht auf das Sichtbare, sondern auf das Unsichtbare", schreibt er; und sein Grund ist: „was sichtbar ist, das ist zeitlich; was aber unsichtbar ist, das ist ewig."

Schlagen wir, indem wir diese Ermahnung im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft betrachten, Seite 123 im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy auf, so finden wir unter der Randüberschrift „Schein und Sein" die Erklärung: „Die Wirklichkeit des Gemüts zeigt in überzeugender Weise, warum die Materie zu sein scheint, aber nicht ist. Die göttliche Wissenschaft, die sich über die physischen Theorien erhebt, schließt die Materie aus, löst Dinge in Gedanken auf und ersetzt die Gegenstände des materiellen Sinnes durch geistige Ideen". Das Wort „Gemüt" hat hier einen fettgedruckten Anfangsbuchstaben, weil es als sinnverwandtes Wort für Gott gebraucht ist. Wie kann aber, könnte man fragen, eine Erklärung wie die vorstehende jemand das Problem Arbeitslosigkeit lösen helfen?

Sowohl Paulus in der Stelle über das, „was sichtbar ist", als auch Mrs. Eddy in der Stelle über die „physischen Theorien" weist darauf hin, daß der Augenschein der körperlichen Sinne zeitlich ist. Wenn man sich von dem Zeugnis des körperlichen Sinnes abwendet, muß man sich dem Geistigen zuwenden, dem, was nicht sichtbar und doch ewig ist. Dies geschieht dadurch, daß man die geistige Idee Mensch als Gottes Ebenbild und die Allgegenwart und Macht Christi, der Wahrheit, erfaßt und verstehen lernt, daß die Wahrheit zur Heilung der Nöte des menschlichen Daseins verfügbar ist, von welcher Seite auch der Glaube an Leben in der Materie das beunruhigte Bewußtsein hart zu bedrükken scheint.

Gott ist der einzige Schöpfer des Menschen. Der Mensch in Seinem Ebenbild ist der vollständige Ausdruck des Wesens Gottes. Kann sich der Mensch also je in einer Lage befinden, die auf Mangel, Untätigkeit oder Verarmung schließen läßt? Ganz gewiß nicht. Scheint dies der Fall zu sein, so dürfen wir den Augenschein nicht als wahr annehmen, sondern müssen ihn als gänzlich falsch erkennen. Ein solcher Augenschein stellt nicht die Wahrheit über den Menschen sondern eine gänzlich falsche, trügerische Vorstellung vom Menschen dar. Das Sinnenzeugnis wird zum Schweigen gebracht, wenn man den Menschen unverwandt so betrachtet, wie Gott ihn geschaffen hat und ihn immerdar kennen wird.

Das Bewußtsein des Christus, das Jesus kennzeichnete, ließ ihn immer in dem sein, das seines Vaters ist. Er ist der Wegweiser für uns alle. Eifern wir also seiner Denk- und Lebensweise nach, so wird unsere Hoffnung und unser Glaube gestärkt, unser Mut neu belebt und der Verzweifelte von Untätigkeit und Trübsinn befreit. Obwohl es den Anschein haben mag, daß man auf einem gewohnten Arbeitsgebiet kaum Gelegenheit zu neuer Tätigkeit finden kann, hat man doch immer Gelegenheit, die Dinge des Geistes zu ergründen, mit den vollkommenen Ideen Gottes besser vertraut zu werden. Dadurch können menschliche Arbeitsgelegenheiten entdeckt werden. Je vertrauter man mit dem wirklichen Sein ist, desto mehr ist man fähig, geistige Herrschaft auszuüben und dadurch seine Gottessohnschaft zu beweisen.

Die Verzweifelnden haben allen Grund zu hoffen, die Klagenden sich zu freuen und die Verlassenen ihr göttliches Erbe zu beanspruchen. So können sie sich aus den Trümmern der Enttäuschung erheben und als Gottes Widerspiegelung leuchten. „Wenn ihr zwischen den Hürden lagt, so glänzte es wie der Taube Flügel, die wie Silber und Gold schimmern."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Humble-Bee

Burly, dozing humble-bee,
Where thou art is clime for me.
Let them sail for Porto Rique,
Far-off heats through seas to seek;
I will follow thee alone,
Thou animated torrid-zone!
Zigzag steerer, desert cheerer,
Let me chase thy waving lines;
Keep me nearer, me thy hearer,
Singing over shrubs and vines. . . .

Hot midsummer's petted crone,
Sweet to me thy drowsy tone
Tells of countless sunny hours,
Long days, and solid banks of flowers;
Of gulfs and sweetness without bound
In Indian wildernesses found;
Of Syrian peace, immortal leisure,
Firmest cheer and bird-like pleasure.

Aught unsavory or unclean
Hath my insect never seen;
But violets and bilberry bells,
Maple sap and daffodels,
Grass with green flag half-mast high,
Succory to match the sky,
Columbine with horn of honey,
Scented fern, and agrimony,
Clover, catchfly, adder's tongue,
And brier-roses, dwelt among;
All beside was unknown waste,
All was picture as he passed.

Wiser far than human seer,
Yellow-breeched philosopher!
Seeing only what is fair,
Sipping only what is sweet,
Thou dost mock at fate and care,
Leave the chaff, and take the wheat. . . .

—R. W. EMERSON, Poems.

Sun-Rise

'Twas the morn: Apollo's upward fire
Made every eastern cloud a silvery pyre
Of brightness so unsullied, that therein
A melancholy spirit well might win
Oblivion, and melt out his essence fine
Into the winds: rain-scented eglantine
Gave temperate sweets to that well-wooing sun;
The lark was lost in him; cold springs had run
To warm their chilliest bubbles in the grass;
Man's voice was on the mountains; and the mass
Of nature's lives and wonders pulsed tenfold.
To feel this sun-rise and its glories old.

—JOHN KEATS, in "Endymion."

Spiritual Basis of Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW applicable are many of the statements in the Bible to the varied experiences which constitute human existence! Despite the fact that in point of time hundreds of years have intervened since the words were recorded, many of them seem as if written for application to conditions facing humanity today. Paul says, for instance, in II Corinthians: "For our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen: for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

Many today seem to be experiencing affliction in loss of employment, of money; or, possibly, of home and sustenance. Change of circumstance has in many cases caused a severe displacement, and the process of readjustment seems complicated and tedious, if not altogether at a standstill. To some, affected by general conditions, the way may seem discouraging and the end not worth the effort. In the midst of such darkness the real necessity is for light upon the problem, to show the way and rekindle our hope and faith, qualities which lead human thought upward and onward.

As has been said, Paul's words have a definite relation to present-day conditions. When understood from the standpoint of Christian Science, they offer hope, encouragement, and incentive. Through this teaching a great number of people have found that the spiritual interpretation of Scripture points the way to a practical solution of desperate human conditions, including financial lack and unemployment, bodily ailments and moral obliquity.

How shall one learn to grasp, in a severe trial, this "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory"? Paul answers the question. "We look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen," he writes; and his reason is that "the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal."

As we are considering this admonition in the light of Christian Science, let us turn to page 123 of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Under the marginal heading "Seeming and being" is the statement: "The verity of Mind shows conclusively how it is that matter seems to be, but is not. Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas." The word "Mind" is here capitalized, because it is used as a synonym for God. But how, one may ask, will such a statement as the foregoing help a person to solve a problem of unemployment?

Both Paul and Mrs. Eddy, the one by reference to "the things which are seen," the other by reference to "physical theories," call attention to the evidence of the physical senses as that which is temporal. Turning away from the testimony of physical sense, one must turn to the spiritual, to that which is not seen and yet is eternal. This is done by laying hold of the spiritual idea of man as God's likeness, gaining an understanding of the ever-presence and power of Christ, Truth, and learning of its availability to heal the distresses of human existence, no matter from what angle the belief of life in matter seems to press sharply upon the disturbed consciousness.

God is the sole author of man. Man in His likeness is the complete expression of God's being. Then can man ever be found in a situation which suggests lack, inaction, impoverishment? Certainly not. When such seems to be the case, the evidence must not be accepted as true, but seen as wholly false. Such evidence does not present the truth about man, but a wholly false, illusive sense of man. Sense-testimony is put to silence when one's gaze is held to the contemplation of man as God made him, and will forever know him.

The consciousness of the Christ which characterized Jesus kept him busy about the Father's business. He is the Way-shower for each one of us; then, the emulation of Jesus' method of thinking and living will inspire us with hope and faith, will renew courage, and will release from inaction and gloom any who may have drifted into despair. While there may seem to be little opportunity for new activity in an accustomed line of work, there is always our opportunity to delve into the things of Spirit, to become better acquainted with the perfect ideas of God. Thus may modes of human activity be discovered. The more familiar one is with real being, the more is one capable of exercising spiritual dominion, thus proving his sonship with God.

There is abundant reason for the despairing to hope, the weeping to rejoice, and the destitute to claim their divine heritage. Thus may they rise out of the débris of disillusionment and shine as the reflection of God. "Though ye have lien among the pots, yet shall ye be as the wings of a dove covered with silver, and her feathers with yellow gold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Himalayan Music

(Darjeeling)

Rising through the noisy clamor
Of Darjeeling's Great Bazaar
Come the calls of distant trumpets
From the mountain peaks afar.

In the streets, the clink of churies
Rings from maidens as they pass—
Wrists and arms are music-laden
With their ornaments of glass.

Floating over mountain passes
Cattle-bells send music down.
Tonga-carts, with brass-decked bullocks,
Jingle slowly through the town.

But above the bells and churies
Clinking in the Great Bazaar
Swell the notes of native trumpets
From Himalia's peaks afar.

Rising, falling, with the rushing
Of the wind past crag and peak,
Throbs the low insistent pulsing
Of the messages they speak.

Floating down from lofty summits,
White with everlasting snow,
Blare the harsh Tibetan trumpets,
As their voices come and go.

Rising in a sharp crescendo
Fall the long Tibetan notes,
Echoing past Kanchanjanga
Through the native trumpets' throats.

Rich and strident—soft—insistent—
Calling, falling, from afar—
Echo the Tibetan trumpets
Through Darjeeling's Great Bazaar.

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

One Summer in Siena

I have passed five or six summers in Siena, and always with increasing pleasure. It may be interesting to those who have never visited the city at this season to know what are its capabilities for comfort and entertainment. It is called "The City of the Winds;" its position one thousand feet above the level of the sea, on five or six hills rising abruptly from the plain, insures it always a refreshing breeze from some quarter; and the air is dry and pure. From the window at which I sit, I look off for miles over the plains to the Chianti hills, beyond which rise the distant Apennines. These plains are covered with olive gardens and vineyards, with here and there an ancient castle, or a villa surrounded by cypresses; altogether, a landscape as characteristic as it is beautiful. The city, seen from the plain, presents a most picturesque appearance. Its walls wind over the crests of the hills and down into the deep ravines; there are frequent bell-towers, and the great cathedral crowns the whole; its delicate campanile rising side by side with the not less beautiful tower of the Palazzo Pubblico. Once inside the city gates, the narrow, crooked streets and the old palaces remind you that you are in one of the oldest cities of Italy. For one morning there is enough to do in exploring or revisiting the cathedral, the library, the picture-galleries, public and private, and the churches. For the evenings there are beautiful country walks and drives; and nearer home, within the city limits, the pretty little park called the Lizza, where the band plays twice a week, and all Siena goes to see and to be seen; and above the park, the fortress with its enchanting prospect, its smooth grassy lawns, and noble trees. . . . The floors are of brick, and are sprinkled every morning, presenting the alternative of red mud or red dust to trailing skirts; the streets are without sidewalks, and the dust of them is yellow; the watermelon stands are as thick as at a New England cattle-show, and as well patronized; and, as there, the seeds and rinds are plentifully distributed upon the ground. There is no fashionable crowd of foreigners here, as at Lucca or Leghorn, to whom the riches of our toilets can be profitably displayed,—as to the Italians, they are not in the least affected by any show of magnificence on our part; they have old laces and diamonds enough at home to buy all our Paris finery, if their dress is sometimes rather slovenly abroad; and with such indifferent spectators it does not pay to spoil our clothes.—From "At Home in Italy," by MRS. E. D. R. BIANCIARDI. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading in Stock Market Continues At a Quiet Pace

Prices Generally Are Firm, With Moderate Gains for the Leaders

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP) — The stock market showed signs of arousing from its lethargy today, but irregularities in grains and cotton were conducive to further slumber.

In early trading a number of shares, particularly those of the distilling and gold mining groups, were pushed up to higher levels. Transactions generally were small, however, and the activity again dwindled when the Government's cotton report brought liquidation in that staple, and selling came into wheat, corn and oats at Chicago. Bonds were irregular.

The market showed advances of 1 to 3 points in the late dealings. Firmness embraced such groups as motors, alcohols, and mining shares.

Auburn and duPont were up about 3 points while other issues advancing 1 to 2 or more included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Western Union, Cerro de Pasco, New York Central, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, General Motors, National Distillers, American Can, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe and Celanese.

Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Enthusiasm Vanishes

While there was little pessimism to be found in most brokerage circles, the enthusiasm of past weeks apparently had evaporated to a considerable extent. There were many advocates of the "long pull," but near-term predictions were extremely cautious. There was also a scarcity of the usual "tips" which accompany sharply rising prices and customers' men, their hands tied by the New York Stock Exchange restrictions, were generally content to fill orders rather than offer advice.

Gold mining issues showed improvement on reports that one American company might shortly take advantage of the Government's permission to ship concentrates abroad. Despite the heavy expense attached to the export of concentrates, it was figured in some quarters that this particular company might realize a premium of around $5 an ounce on the metal contained in the shipment.

The utilities continued to lag behind other groups, largely because of the fear of rate reductions and the possibility that costs, under the Administration's recovery program, may tend to reduce profits of a number of the larger corporations.

Bond Market Irregular

The bond market had a slightly improved tone today, although the trend was again marked by considerable irregularity.

Trading interest continued to converge on secondary issues, mainly of the rail division. It was suggested in some quarters that recent sharp reactions in rails had led to fresh investment interest, also partly engendered by the recent Interstate Commerce Commission's decision against a cut in commodity freight rates and the satisfactory character of carrier returns for the first half of the year.

Principal improvement in the transportation group, involving gains of fractions to a point, occurred in some loans of the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Allegheny Corporation, Chicago & North Western, New York Central, and Erie.

Prime investment categories received more attention and popular mediums like American Telephone 5s of 1965 and 4½s of 1939 made fair gains. U. S. Governments were firm.

The best action in utility and industrial division, which were mixed, was contributed by loans of International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, United States Rubber, Texas Corporation, and Western Union. American & Foreign Power issues were heavy.

In the foreign department price movements were uneven with trading in limited volume. French issues were moderately better, but heaviness continued in some of the loans of Italy, Japan and Australia.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	28	30	Manhattan	28½	30½
City	32	35	Public	35	38
Commercial	137	147	Textile	41	45
Fifth Av	1095	1150	Trade Bank	18	25
First, N. Y.	1440	1500	Yorkville	30	40
Lafayette	7	10			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	63	66	Fulton	246	265
Banca C I	142	160	Guaranty	325	340
Bk NY&T	366	380	Irving	20	24
Bronx	10	14	Kings Co	1890	1980
Brooklyn	115½	130	Law Tle&G	9	12
Cn Hanover	142	146	M'facturers	17¼	20
Chemical	37½	40	New York	98	105
County	37½	40	Title Guar	20½	24
Empire	20	24	Unit States	1620	1700

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Firs Nat	37¼	30	Merchants	270	290
N Shawmut	20¾	21⅜	Second Nat.	95	110

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cen Repub	2	3	Harris T&S	226	236
Cont Ill Bk	68	75	Northern Tr	406	417
First Nat	120	131			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	34	37	Home	19½	22
Am Allianc	15	18	North River	16⅜	18⅜
Ct Americn	16½	18½	Spgfld Fire	80	85
Hartford	48	49	U S Fire	30½	34

Dividend Declarations

A regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common stock was declared by the General Motors Corporation. Common dividends have been paid by the corporation at the rate of $1 annually since June, 1932, when the disbursement was reduced to 25 cents quarterly from 50 cents. The dividend is payable Sept. 12 to stock of record Aug. 17.

White Rock Mineral Springs Company declared the following dividends, all payable Oct. 2 to stockholders of record Sept. 20: Regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent ($1.75 a share) on the first preferred stock; $2.50 a share on 850 shares of second preferred stock, and 50 cents a share on the common stock.

Western Auto Supply Company declared quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the class A and class B common stocks, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 19.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock, payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Columbian Carbon Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the voting trust certificates, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 8	Last Aug. 7
13¾	3		Adams Express	1900	9¼	8¾	9⅛	9
21½	8	2	Adams Millis	5000	12½	12	12½	12
12½	5½		Addressograph	300	16⅛	16	16⅛	
103¼	47½	.3	Air Reduction	300	8	7⅞	8	7¾
31	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1200	97	97	97	96¾
8½	⅞		Alleghany Corp	6500	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
21⅞	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	15	12¼	15	12
20	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	14	14	14	
21	1½		Allegh pf ww XL	300	12	12	12	
138	70⅝	6	Allied Chem	1800	132½	117	112½	117⅝
26¾	6		Allis Chalmers	700	18⅝	17⅝	18	17
40	5		Amal Leather pf	100	31	31	31	
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	300	31⅜	31⅛	31	32
32	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	200	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
168¼	1		Am Beet Sugar	1200	11⅞	10⅝	11¼	10½
58	36		Am Beet Sug pf	30	45	44	45	
39¾	8⅛		Am Can	2700	86	84	86	84½
80⅝	15		Am Car & Fdry	700	27	24	27	25
69⅛	13		Am Car & F pf	300	40	40	40	
6	1		Am Com Alcohol	6300	48⅛	40	40	40
19⅝	3⅞		Am Encaustic T	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
27½	4⅜		Am & For Pow pf	300	11½	11½	11½	11½
21½	4½	1	Am & For Pw 3pf	500	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
16	2½		Am Hawaiian	400	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14
52½	13½		Am Hide & L	300	10½	10	10½	
17½	3¾		Am Hide & L pf	200	40⅜	39½	40¼	38
5⅝	4¼		Am Ice	1700	12½	11⅞	12	11¾
39½	5⅛		Am International	600	9⅜	9	9¼	
63	17⅜		Am Locomotive	200	26	26	26	25
23⅝	3½		Am Loco pf	300	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	
19⅞	4		Am Metal	1900	17½	16¾	17⅜	17⅜
11⅛	9⅛	1½	Am Power & Lt	2500	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	11⅞
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	280	30	30	30	
19	4⅜		Am U&L 5% pf	500	25	25	25	25½
31½	5⅜		Am Radiator	7000	15¼	14⅛	15¼	14¼
42½	16⅜		Am Rolling Mill	4000	21¾	20¾	21⅜	20¼
4½	1⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	3000	34⅜	32⅝	34¼	32¾
47⅜	20½	3	Am Ship & Com	1000	2¼	2	2	2¼
85	31		Am Safety Razor	300	37⅛	37	37	37½
73	20½		Am Smelt & R pf	500	72⅜	72⅛	73¼	71
21	4⅝		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	80½	80	80	80½
74	21½	2	Am Steel Fdries	500	19⅜	17⅜	19¼	17⅜
112⅝	80	7	Am Sugar Ref	700	57½	55¼	57⅛	55
134⅞	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	200	110⅛	110½	110½	
25	4⅜		Am Tob Class B	5800	124⅜	123⅛	124⅜	123⅜
37⅜	10		Am Type Fndrs	20	25	25	25	
43⅛	10⅞		Am Type F pf	20	29¼	29¼	29¼	
35⅞	8½	1	Am Wat W & E	800	28¾	27¾	29¼	
17	3½		Am WW&E ct	200	23½	23	27¾	27
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen	850	12⅜	12	12⅜	11¾
4⅜	⅝		Am Woolen pf	1000	51	45¾	50⅜	45½
10⅞	2¼		Am Writ Pap ct	200	2½	2½	2½	2&
22⅞	5		Am Zinc Lead&S	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38¼	8½	.60	Anaconda Cop	6000	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16⅛
50	62½	6½	Anchor Cap	700	25¼	25¼	25¼	24½
20¼	9⅜	1	Anchor Cap pf	10	80	80	80	
90	41	7	Archer Daniels	500	26½	26½	26½	
7⅜	1⅛		Armour Del pf	500	66	64	66	64
5	⅝		Armour Ill A	3500	5¾	5¼	5¾	
9⅜	7		Armour Ill B	2000	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
7	1⅛		Armour Ill pf	1400	67	66	66½	64½
5½	2		Armour Ill pf ctf	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
20	3½		Artloom Corp	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
80⅛	34⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	100	3	3	3	2¾
79¾	50	3	Asso Dry Goods	700	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
39	16⅛		Atchison T&SF	2000	59	56⅝	58½	56⅞
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atchison pf	200	66	66	66	
11⅝	6		Atl Coast Line	600	45½	44	45½	
30⅜	8	6	Atlas Powder	3000	24½	23¼	24½	23¾
10⅛	16		Atlas Powder pf	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	
84⅛	31¼	2	Atlas Tack	1500	12⅜	79	79	79
16⅞	5½		Auburn Auto	1200	56⅞	54½	56	53½
			Aviation Corp Del	4600	11	10½	11	10⅝
17⅝	3½		Baldwin Loco	7200	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜
32⅞	8½		Balt & Ohio	6200	28¼	26⅜	28⅛	26⅜
39¼	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	500	28½	28	28	
7¼	2		Barker Bros	450	4⅞	3½	4¼	
24¼	5½		Barker Bros pf	20	18½	18	18½	
27	3		Barnsdall A	6000	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅛
12½	2½		Beatrice Cream	200	19	18⅞	19	19
21¼	6⅛		Belding Hem	1200	8¼	8	8¼	7¾
31½	9		Bendix Aviation	2000	16⅛	15⅝	16	15½
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	300	26	26	26	24
82	25¼		Beth Steel pf	6200	40⅝	39⅞	40½	38⅞
29½	6⅛		Bigelow Sanford	1050	66¼	66	66	64¾
19¼	3½		Blaw Knox	30	21¼	21¼	21¼	
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	700	14¼	13¾	14	13⅝
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	700	40	39	40	38½
21⅞	5½		Borg Warner	1200	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	32
14⅝	2⅝		Briggs Mfg	200	15⅞	15½	15⅞	15
41¼	21⅞		Brooklyn Man T	1000	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	32	31⅞	32	31¼
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	81¾	80	80	78
4⅜	1¾		Brunswick Balke	300	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	45½
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	300	11⅜	11	11⅜	
19⅝	2¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	9¼	9	9¼	
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	500	13¼	13	13¼	12½
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
13¾	2½		Bullard	100	9	9	9	
17	1¾		Burns Bros pf	40	7	7	7	
23⅞	6⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	700	15½	15½	15½	13⅜
7⅛	1⅜		Butterick	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
43¼	8½		Byers	300	31⅜	30½	31⅜	29¾
80	30½	2	Byers pf	100	13	13	13	
34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	200	26¾	25½	25½	25½
21¼	¾		Callahan Z & L	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	400	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜
20⅞	7½	1	Canada Dry	1500	30½	29½	30	
103½	30½		Canadian Pacific	4900	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15¾
29¾	5½		Case Threshg	2400	68¾	66¼	68½	66¾
58⅞	4½		Caterpillar Trac	1100	21	19¾	21	19⅞
41	14	1½	Celanese Corp	3200	38	36⅝	37⅝	36
42⅞	5⅞		Central Aguirre	300	32½	32	32	30¾
7¾	1		Cerro de Pasco	4200	32⅞	31¼	32¼	30⅜
20⅞	7½		Certain-Teed	200	5	4⅞	5	
52½	14⅜	2	Checker Cab Mfg	800	10½	9¾	10⅛	8
48	24⅜	2½	Chesapeake Corp	400	44½	41¼	44	41
8	½		Chi & E Ill	3500	43½	43¾	45½	43½
18½	1½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅜	1⅜		Chi Mil & St P pf	6500	14¼	13½	14	13
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5
18¼	1¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	9	8½	9	8¼
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	6500	14¼	13⅜	14	13
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	1500	10⅞	10	10½	10
12¾	2¼		Chi Pneu Tool	200	20½	20¼	20½	20
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
19½	3¼		Chi RI&P 7%	200	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	700	10¼	10	10¼	10
39⅜	7¾		Chrysler	300	23½	23	23	
27	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	28100	37⅝	34½	37⅝	33⅞
22	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	10	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70
21⅜	10⅛		City Stores vct	100	19¼	19¼	19½	19¾
41½	3⅝		City Stores	200	11	11	11	11
3⅝	¼		Cluett Peabody	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
22⅜	7		Colgate-Palm-P	1200	2	1⅞	2	1¾
17⅜	3½		Collins & Aikman	500	16	16	16	16
28⅛	9	.80a	Colo Fuel & Ir	4000	15¾	13½	15¾	13½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	55	54	54½	53
15½	4		Comm Credit	100	12	11¾	11¾	12
85¾	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	95	95	95	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	34½	34½	34½	35
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	27500	33¾	33	33½	32½
61⅛	17⅛	.60	Comwlth & So	8 200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅜
60½	21	.6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	45	45	45	45
27⅞	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1100	21	20	21	20
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	3¾
14¾	4⅜		Consol Film I pf	300	10	10	10	
64½	45	3.40	Consol Gas	14500	50	49¼	49¾	49
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	1000	93½	93¼	93½	93⅛
15¾	5		Consol Oil	5500	10⅝	9⅞	10⅜	10⅛
10⅜	1⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	5¼	5	5	
4½	1		Consol Textile	1500	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3½	⅞		Container A	1000	7	6⅞	7	7
65⅜	35¼	2	Container B	1200	3	3	3	3
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Can	800	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
4	1		Cont Insurance	900	60¼	60	60¼	60
19½	4⅞		Cont Motors	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
85⅞	45⅜	.3	Cont Oil	4200	14	13¼	14	13¾
145¾	117⅛	7	Corn Products	1100	80¾	79½	80	80
39½	23	2½	Corn Prod pf	90	130	130	130	
37½	9		Cream of Wheat	900	31¼	30¼	31	30¼
47⅜	11	3	Crucible Steel	400	30	29	30	
11½	1¼		Cuba Co	800	2	2	2	1⅞
59½	20¾	2½	Cuban Am Sug	1100	6½	6	6¼	6
4⅜	1½		Cudahy Packing	100	48	48	48	46½
8	1½		Curtiss-Wright	6700	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
8¾	1⅝		Curtiss-Wright A	2700	7¼	6⅝	7	6½
16⅜	6¼	.20	Davega St	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
49	24⅜		Deere & Co pf	100	14	14	14	
46	17⅛		Deere & Co	900	30¾	29¾	30⅜	28½
91½	48	4	Del Lack & W	4100	33½	32	32½	31
32½	10		Detroit Edison	100	81	81	81	
38⅞	12	1⅝	Devoe & Ray A	100	32	32	32	31½
18¼	2¼	.75	Dome Mines	5600	30¾	29½	30½	29
85¾	32½	2	Douglas A	800	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
			du Pont de Nem	4400	72½	70⅞	72½	70
10	1⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	300	76	76	76	74
16	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
5¼	⅝		Eitington Schild	600	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
27¼	10		Elec Auto-Lite	1500	18⅞	17	18	17⅜
41¼	1		Elec Boat	1400	6½	6½	6½	6
15⅜	3½		Elec & Mus Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
54	21	2	Elec Pow & Lt	2400	9¼	8¾	9¼	8¾
13⅜	6½	1	Elec Sto Battery	500	42⅞	42	42	40⅞
25¾	3¾		Equitable Off Big	100	10½	10½	10½	10
22¾	2½		Erie RR	1700	22⅝	22⅜	22½	22
18⅜	5		Erie RR 1pf	700	24	22	24	
7¼	⅞		Eureka Vacuum	700	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
			Evans Products	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
11⅞	2½		Fairbanks Morse	100	6½	6⅜	6½	6½
4⅞	⅜		Fed Motor Tr	100	3	3	3	
6¾	1¾		Fed Water Serv	100	3	3	3	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
90	81	6½	Filene's pf	20	90½	90	90½	
31½	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	1900	24⅜	22¾	24⅛	22⅜
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	800	59⅜	58⅛	59½	58
94	94	6	Florsheim S pf	10	95	95	95	
16	6½		Food Mach	200	13½	12½	13½	
23	3⅜		Foster-Wheeler	600	18¼	18¼	18¾	18½
26⅛	13⅜	1.10	Fox Films rts	3500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23⅝	2		Fourth Nat Inv	100	22	22	22	21½
42⅜	16⅛	2	Foundation	1000	16⅞	15¾	16⅝	15⅝
			Freeport Texas	500	39	38	39	37¾
4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
12	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	1600	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
43¼	13⅞	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	600	34¾	34	34¾	34¼
22	4⅜		Gen Asphalt	1200	18¾	17¾	18¾	17½
20⅞	11⅛		Gen Baking	700	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	15
108	90½	8	Gen Baking pf	50	104	103½	104	103
10½	2½		Gen Bronze	100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
30¼	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	12300	23½	23⅛	23⅜	22⅝
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	12
27⅜	5½		Gen Gas & E A	200	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	800	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
34¼	10	1	Gen Motors	31200	29⅞	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	93½	93½	93½	
10⅛	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
17	3¼		Gen Print Ink	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¼
84	2		Gen Pub Service	200	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¾
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	37⅜	35	37¾	
4⅝	⅜		Gen Realty	4800	2½	2	2	2¾
22¾	5⅛		Gen Rlty pf ww	300	17⅛	15	17½	
20¼	9¾		Gillette Saf Raz	1300	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅜
95	47¾	5	Gillette S R pf	300	53½	51½	51½	
7⅞	¾		Gimbel Bros	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
			Glidden	900	15	14¾	15	14
20	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	3		Gold Dust	3000	9¼	9	9⅛	9
21¾	3		Goodrich	1400	21⅜	20¾	21¾	20⅞
63	9		Goodrich pf	4300	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14¾
47½	9¼		Goodyear	200	41	40	40	40
27½	2	2	Goodyear 1pf	2800	38	36	38	35½
17¾	7⅝		Gotham Silk Hos	900	11	10½	10⅝	10⅜
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛
10⅝	3⅜		Granby	1300	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜	10⅝
36⅜	22½	3	Grand Union	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
30⅝	11⅛	1	Grand Un pf	100	32½	32½	33⅛	31⅝
16⅜	5⅛		Granite City Stl	200	28	27	28	
33⅝	4¼	1	Grant (WT)	300	17	17	17	16
16⅜	5⅛		Great Nor pf	1900	30½	28	28	24½
40⅜	7		Great Nor Ore	300	13	12½	13	12½
4⅝	⅝		Great West Sug	2200	33¼	31⅛	32	31½
4½	1		Grigsby-Grunow	3700	3¾	3¼	3¾	
38	6¾		Guantanamo Sug	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
			Gulf Staets Steel	100	25	25	25	
38⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	27	27	27	
9½	1⅛		Hahn Dept Sto	700	8	8	8	8⅛
38½	9		Hahn D S pf	100	35	35	35	
83½	45½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	200	36	36	36	36
35½	6¼		Harbison Walker	40	20½	20½	20½	20½
41⅜	8	6	Harbison W pf	100	19	19	19	18½
85¼	65	3½	Hat Corp of Am	10	95	95	95	92
63	15	1½	Hagel Atlas	40	4	3¾	3¾	
110	86		Hercules Power	400	44⅞	42	44⅛	45
72	35½	6	Hercules Powd pf	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	
90	64½	5	Hershey Choc	100	58	58	58	58
10½	2¼		Hershey Choc pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	
275	145	10b	Hollander	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15	4⅛		Homestake Min	500	235	230	230	215
6¼	1		Houdaille Her A	100	11½	11½	11½	
38	8¼		Houdaille Her B	900	4½	4¼	4½	
7⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil	700	25¾	24½	25¾	23¾
29	5¼	.40	Houston Oil new	1800	4¾	4¾	4¾	
19	6¼		Howe Sound	600	23½	23	23½	
16⅜	3		Hudson & Man	400	11½	11	11	10½
7¾	1⅜		Hudson Motor	800	11½	11	11	11
			Hupp Motors	709	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
50⅜	5½		Ill Central	2800	40⅞	38	40⅝	37½
60	31	4	Ill Central LL	10	56	56	56	
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	3000	9¼	9⅛	9⅜	9
78	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	1400	66	63	65

Financial: News and Comment

New Processor Tax on Cotton Cloth Confusing

Some Mills Quote Prices With Levy, Others Without It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. Aug. 8—Considerable confusion was manifested last week in the primary cotton cloth market owing to the imposition of the processor tax on cotton goods which became effective on Aug. 1. Some mills preferred to quote prices on their goods "plus tax," while buyers wished to know the price "tax included."

The committee of cotton textile merchants had just completed the scale of differentials to be used to cover the extra labor costs under the "Code of Fair Competition" and had begun on a similar step of differentials due to the processor tax. This second set of prices is more complicated than the first one because the floor tax creates a different price than that on goods not yet manufactured.

The percentage of waste and of sizing differs with each class of fabric and therefore each had to be figured separately. This became still more intricate in special and fancy constructions. Before the week closed these figures were available on most classes of coarse yarn goods, but all five yarn and special constructions were still sold only at "plus tax" figures.

Labor Problems Continue

Labor difficulties continue to crop up in scattered centers which serve to temporarily close down some mills. The national administrator has taken this up with the President and an adjustment committee has been appointed to examine complaints and settle them authoritatively. Most of these difficulties have either been ironed out or are now in the hands of this committee. Several southern mills applied for exemption from the code, but after a hearing their applications were denied. They wished to continue to operate 144 hours a week.

The processor tax is proving to be a very great strain on the finances of many mills. This tax has to be paid in cash within three months which is a long time before the mills can recover it from the buyers. In many cases it amounts to 10 per cent of the mill's capital and a much larger percentage of their working capital. One southern mill, already in the hands of a receiver, was compelled to shut down due to failure to raise enough money to pay its greatly increased pay roll and to buy the cotton to work with. Its pay roll was increased 100 per cent and the price of cotton 40 per cent. While this was the most extreme case, all other mills are subject to the same trouble in varying degrees.

Incomes Higher

The NRA supporters claim that by fall all classes of workers will have had their incomes increased, and that history shows the average American will buy if he has the money without haggling over the price. Recent reports show that farmer buying has already begun.

This talk of "how to beat the NRA" has already resulted in the appointment of a national board to act in conjunction with the Industrial Textile Committee to curb efforts of those who try to escape their just cooperation. The Cotton Textile Institute has elected separate committees to keep track of each class of complaint and to see that fair competition is made a reality.

Conservative merchants are already advocating control of production. The slowing up of new business since the first of July is not surprising considering the many causes for it, the chief one being the price advances due to the New Deal. They fear that the present rate of production, while all right for the long pull, will be disastrous if unchecked for the next few months during the adjustment of the public to the new prices.

Inquiries Come In

Toward the close of the week inquiries began to come in for more goods and the market began to take on activity again. Buyers, having completed their own tax adjustments and having noted the increasing retail response, wished to replenish their own rapidly diminishing stocks. Sellers looked forward to a season of increasing activity. Shipments continued heavy and mills have every reason to maintain their price structure.

Trading during the week was necessarily very much curtailed and limited to the filling in of immediately pressing needs. Even second hand sellers floundered around uncertain as to what price to ask for their goods. They finally sold them on a "plus tax" basis, about ¼c below last week's mill prices.

Fine goods merchants have not yet completed their list of differentials and were therefore unable to make any definite figures. A few routine sales were made on standard combed lawn numbers at prices which were recently computed to include higher labor costs but to which the tax had not been added. After a week of uncertainty in this division it became increasingly apparent that the majority of fine goods mills proposed to quote on a basis "plus tax."

Capitol Stores Has New Group of Departments

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 8—The Capitol Stores of Baton Rouge, La., reports the opening of a new group of food department stores in the southwest section of Louisiana near the Gulf Coast.

Stores under this group have already been opened in Lake Charles, Lafayette and Crowley and a fourth store will be opened in Jennings in the near future. All of these stores will be operated from a new district office which is located in Lafayette, La.

Employment in Ohio Gains

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8 (AP)—For the fourth consecutive month employment in Ohio showed an increase in July, the Bureau of Business Research of Ohio State University said today. The increase over June was given as 5.9 per cent, bringing the total employment gain since the low point in March to 30 per cent.

German Industrial Improvement Noted

Berlin, Aug. 8

LATEST statistics show the extent of industrial improvement in Germany. Iron and coal recovery is especially notable. Konjuncturinstitut states that monthly industrial production is Rm. 800,000,000 higher than in August, 1932, and that unemployment is 500,000 fewer.

Federal railways report carloadings for the first half-year amounted to 137,250,000 tons, contrasted with 131,190,000 in the 1932 period, while passengers amounted to 607,300,000, compared with 670,200,000.

Total income was Rm. 1,338,000,000, compared with Rm. 1,399,000,000 a year ago.

United Carbon Co. Reports Increased Profit for Quarter

Marked Departure From the Usual Seasonal Business Trend

United Carbon Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, profit of $171,760 after depreciation and depletion, but before federal taxes, and profits of $128,971 in the preceding quarter and profit of $42,969 in the June, 1932, quarter.

For six months ended June 30, 1933, profit before federal taxes was $300,731, compared with profit of $104,636 in the first half of 1932. Capital stock consists of 17,356 shares of 7 per cent preferred and 370,127 no-par common shares.

Current assets as of June 30, last, including $890,182 cash, were $3,538,729, and current liabilities $461,191, contrasted with cash of $436,474, current assets of $3,299,914 and current liabilities of $929,163 on June 30, 1932. The company states that all bank loans have been paid off.

Second-quarter results this year were good and marked a departure from the usual seasonal trend. In this period not only did the company's sales of natural gas register an improvement, but its deliveries of carbon black to tire companies rose to the highest level in its history.

Operating expenses have also been curtailed. In May the company arrived at a settlement of a suit with Interstate Natural Gas Co., under which United received about $400,000 cash in settlement of the litigation and the gas company also agreed to increase its takings of natural gas under its sales contract with United by 25 per cent.

Improvement has also taken place in United's financial position. Whereas at the end of 1931 the company had bank loans of $750,000, cash of $572,219 and working capital of $2,466,503, the company at the end of June this year had paid off all bank loans, had cash of about $900,000 and working capital of approximately $3,050,000.

New England Power Second Quarter Net Shows a Good Rise

The New England Power Association reports for the second quarter of the year a consolidated balance for reserves and common dividends of $1,218,250, an increase of $43,077 over the corresponding quarter of 1932.

During the first quarter the consolidated balance showed a decline of $438,514 from 1932, so that for the six months ending June 30 the net decline was $395,437.

The improved showing for the second quarter reflects the increase in industrial activity beginning in April. This has continued into the summer months, and the management is hopeful that the second half of the year will register substantial gains over 1932.

The association and subsidiaries are now confronted, however, with heavy additional expenses. The effect of the National Industrial Recovery Act, together with new federal taxes, such as the 3 per cent tax on electric sales, capital stock taxes, etc., will increase consolidated expenses of the association and subsidiaries by a substantial amount, now estimated at about $1,000,000 a year.

The company has made substantial progress in reducing its short-term bank debt. On Aug. 1, 1933, the consolidated short-term bank debt stood at $1,000,000, as compared with $7,270,000 on the same date a year ago.

Cotton Production Is Greater Than Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP)—This year's cotton production was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture at 12,314,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 13,001,508 bales last year.

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to Aug. 1 was reported today by the Census Bureau to have been 171,254 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 71,063 bales to that date last year and 7307 for the period in 1931.

Standard Oil Co. Net

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—Standard Oil Company of California reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net income was $1,918,401 after depreciation, depletion, taxes and amortization, equal to 14 cents a share on the 13,200,900 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with net loss of $718,987 in the preceding quarter and a net profit of $3,986,302, or 30 cents a share, in the June quarter of the previous year.

Larger Sugar Melt

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The sugar melt of 13 United States refiners from January 1 to July 29 totaled 2,315,000 long tons compared with 2,250,000 in the like period of 1932, according to the Sugar Institute, Inc. Deliveries totaled 2,085,000 long tons compared with 2,105,000 a year ago.

Dividends Earned By the Commercial Investment Trust

Net Equals $1.12 Share —Position Now Strong —Collections Good

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Continuing its 25-year record, during which each year has been profitable and dividends on all classes of stock outstanding have been continuously earned and paid, Commercial Investment Trust Co. in its statement for the first six months of 1933 reports net profits for the period again in excess of all dividend requirements.

The present cash dividend now being paid by Commercial Investment Trust Corporation was increased in 1929 and has been maintained throughout the depression.

The decided improvement in business, which made itself first felt early in April and continued during May and June, made possible the favorable showing of the corporation, as the activity during this period more than offset the dullness which prevailed during the first quarter of the year.

Another factor was the purchase of Universal Credit Corporation, which finances the sales of the Ford Motor Company. In point of volume of business done, this is the most important acquisition C. I. T. has ever made and reënforces its position as the largest independent financing corporation in the country.

Good Net Profits

The corporation's consolidated net profits available for dividends amounted to $2,799,582 for the six months ended June 30, 1933. The profits, after payment of dividends on the first preferred stocks which were retired during the period, and serial preference stock, amounted to $2,235,384, equivalent to $1.12 a share on the average number of common shares outstanding in the hands of the public during the six months period. Consolidated profits for the first half of 1932 amounted to $2,947,280 and after the payment of preferred dividends the balance of $2,085,801 was equal to $1.03 per share earned on the average number of common shares outstanding.

The net volume of bills and accounts purchased during the six months amounted to $189,800,587, compared with $171,584,776 for the same period last year.

Henry Ittleson, president, in his report to stockholders, states that "while during the first three months of this year the volume and net earnings were smaller than in the corresponding months of the preceding year, the improvement which began to be shown in April has been progressive during the months of May and June.

All Losses Written Off

"As appears from the financial statement and auditors' report, all determinable and known losses have been written off, and reserves considered adequate to protect the corporation against possible future losses and unforeseen contingencies have been set up in accordance with the corporation's usual practice.

"Collections have been highly satisfactory. Past due accounts are small and outstanding receivables are in excellent condition."

The consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1933, shows current assets of $147,458,542 and current liabilities of $52,472,206.

The capital and surplus as of June 30, 1933, is $72,116,341, which, Mr. Ittleson points out, "is adequate for current requirements and for a large increase in the volume of business."

In regard to the retirement of the 6½ per cent and 7 per cent first preferred stocks, the report states that "the redemption of this first preferred stock has resulted in a substantial reduction in dividend requirements ahead of the common stock. The serial preference stock outstanding is now the only stock of the corporation senior to the common stock"

Denies Injunction Against Associated Gas Readjustments

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck today denied a motion for an injunction to restrain the Associated Gas & Electric Company from proceeding with its readjustment plan.

The injunction was sought by Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rabenold, wife of former State Senator Elwood M. Rabenold, who charged that the plan was "admittedly proposed in fear of insolvency."

Justice Schmuck in denying the motion said that since "the solvency of the Associated Gas & Electric Company is beyond speculation," its plan to readjust its outstanding debentures was legal, and would not jeopardize the rights of the debenture holders.

The plan seeks to exchange income debentures for the present fixed interest debentures.

Freight Traffic Reflects Big Grain Price Slump

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 — Reports reaching Wall Street say that freight traffic of leading western railroads last week reflected the slump in grain prices with recessions which in some instances were fairly large.

Southwestern roads are now running into comparisons with the larger wheat crops of last year; otherwise it is understood that loadings continued to show general improvement over 1932.

Canadian Loan Allotments

LONDON, Aug. 8—It is understood here that applicants for the new Canadian 4 per cent loan in amounts from £100 to £800 received allotments of £100, while applicants for above £100 received 17½ per cent of their requirements.

Labor Says Recovery Depends On Increase in Buying Power

American Federation Review Argues Employers Must Postpone Gain in Profits and Invest in Wages and Employment Under Codes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Events of the last month have proved that a blanket code was urgent, the American Federation of Labor points out in its current monthly survey of business. Danger signals began to show that industry could no longer follow its rapid pace of recovery and leave workers' buying power lagging behind, the federation says. Although business activity during the second quarter of 1933 had made the most amazing advance in history, there has not been proportional gains in employment and purchasing power.

The federation recalls that the unsupported rise in retail prices stimulated by speculation and the rush to beat codes came to an end about mid-July, that various industries, including steel and textiles, were beginning to slacken; that on July 18 wheat and stock prices collapsed, and that cotton prices then fell from 11.7 to 9.9 cents a pound. The grain collapse was quickly checked by closing the grain exchange for two days and for the rest of the month prices were relatively stable on both the stock and produce exchanges, the review adds.

Hot-House Forcing

"This setback to speculators has apparently done no serious harm to business; it has left wheat and cotton prices where they were at the end of June, stock prices at the mid-June level," the survey continues. "But it may be said to mark an important turning point in the course of recovery. Up to mid-July business had experienced a growth comparable to hot-house forcing; the decline of the dollar and rise of prices was the chief stimulant, helped by speculation and the rush to produce at low wage levels. In July 10 the dollar fell to the lowest point yet reached (69 cents), then rallied for a week and on July 18 went lower still (68.7 cents). This brought the dollar to be same level as the English pound, in relation to par.

"Clearly the decline of the dollar cannot go on forever. It has served as an effective forcing measure to get prices and business started upward, but lasting recovery must be built on a more solid base. Wholesale prices in general have made considerable progress on their road back to 1926 levels.

"From 60 per cent of 1926 on March 4, the Labor Department average had risen to 70 per cent by July 22, one quarter of the way back; wheat and cotton prices have covered almost half the distance back to their 1926 levels (in spite of July losses).

Speculation has unquestionably speeded these gains and thus benefited the farmers, but it also drove prices above justified levels on the exchanges. The recent collapse has placed the situation on a more realistic basis.

Buying Power Paramount

"The task now is to increase business and raise prices by creating buying power. The President's aim is to accomplish just this through the blanket code. The end of the swift production rise and the collapse of speculation was a rude awakening to many. It emphasized two facts: (1) we can go no further without purchasing power; (2) without codes employment and purchasing power will not keep pace with production. Spokesmen for industry, finance, trade, are all proclaiming the need of buying power. Individual codes for each industry could not be set up quickly enough to meet the need.

"The President's answer, following quickly after the price collapse (July 21) is the blanket code. He also gives the assurance that he will make every effort to keep prices moving upward through the healthy stimulus of increased buying; recourse to inflation will be the last resort. Industries had been hesitating to come under code regulation, because they feared inflation."

The federation is of the opinion that if wages are to be raised enough to create the needed buying resources, employers must postpone profit increases and, instead, invest in wages and employment. The only sound long-run policy, according to the review, is to raise wages, shorten hours, take on more workers, keep prices to the lowest possible levels, "for buying power must rise faster than prices," it states.

"The success of the President's program depends on the conscientious observance of the code by millions of employers," says the survey. The federation urges that organized labor see that codes are carried out in their plants and to help guard against any possible abuses of code privileges for selfish ends on the part of employers.

The World's Business

Silver Currency

DO YOU recall the $10,000,000 in silver with which the British made part payment of the June instalment of their war debt? Well, the Treasury is to issue it as money, not in coins, but in paper. The metal will be held in the Treasury, and paper money will be issued against it. The paper will thus be a kind of warehouse receipt for the bullion. It will enter into circulation by the Government paying its bills with the new money. The Government has treated the $10,000,000 solely as $10,000,000. It could have treated it as about $35,000,000. In this way: The silver could have been coined into dollars. A silver dollar contains only about 30 cents worth of silver. The remainder is alloy. Hence, out of $10,000,000 of bar silver, $35,000,000 in dollars could have been issued. This is what is done with the $500,000,000 existing silver notes in circulation. Dollars, not metal, are kept as backing against them. If the same procedure had been followed in this case, however, the British might have asked that the $10,000,000 be treated as $35,000,000! The Treasury was taking no chances. It will be interesting to read the new silver notes and see in what terms the Government decrees exchangeability. One should be entitled to a bit of a silver bar for these bills, not a silver dollar. Does this mean that the United States is partly on a silver bullion standard? No. All money in circulation is interchangeable at its face value.

Understanding America

"From the beginning of our history the frontier has been a debtor region, always favorable to an expansion of the currency and to laws to relieve the debtor class."— Prof. F. J. Turner, in his "History of the West."

A Theory Punctured

The National City Bank of New York takes pleasure in its current bulletin in showing how last year's much-bruited theory that the country was short of currency has been disproved by the course of events. A 50 per cent recovery has been staged during a time when currency in circulation has fallen from $7,538,000,000 to $5,601,000,000. Currency plays an almost insignificant role in our economic system. But you would not realize such a fact on rereading some of the debates in the Senate in the last few years. Even credit money did not lead the way to revival. Federal Reserve credit outstanding has actually declined. And bank deposits, though they have gone up, have lagged behind recovery. Historians will probably attach the reason for the advance not only to the will to use existing money, as the National City Bank puts it, but to the enforced distribution of money and the higher velocity of its circulation, both of which were due to government, not to bank, policy.

Professor Moley

Now that Prof. Raymond Moley has gone to the Department of Justice, who is going to be in charge of war debts?

Technological

Commenting upon the crop-reduction items in the Farm Relief Act the other day, a business man said: "Those fellows in Washington don't seem to appreciate that there is such a thing as intensifying agriculture." But they do. The reduction asked for is in crops, not acreage. Section 6 (a), in dealing with cotton, says that the cut must be not less than 30 per cent, without increase in commercial fertilization per acre. This latter pledge is extremely important. Scientific agriculture has witnessed astounding progress. Agronomists tell me that in wheat, corn, and cotton, the laboratory has shown that 10 times more production is possible per acre. A fivefold increase has actually been demonstrated in field conditions. "Land," said my informant, "is no longer a source of wealth. It is merely a vehicle. No matter how inferior it is, no matter what the climate is—we can put wealth through it by means of modern fertilizer." "Then," I said, half facetiously, "there's no such thing any more as diminishing returns and sub-marginal land." "No," he said, seriously, "but, of course, the cost of feeding the land differs with its quality." Nobody until the Technocrats came along had assessed the tremendous researching into technological improvement which was provoked by the depression and disguised by it. The impetus came from falling prices and thin profits, which require the reduction of costs, or the replacement of men by machines.

A Roosevelt Story

The following Roosevelt story is going the rounds. An old friend of his was visiting at the White House. On leaving he said, smiling, "Well, Franklin, you'll go down in history as one of the greatest of American Presidents, or the worst." "You are mistaken," the President is reputed to have replied, quickly, "I shall go down as one of the best or the last." H. B. E.

Grand Union Co. Reports July Earnings of $102,465

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Grand Union Co. reports for the quarter ended July 1 net of $102,465 after charges or 64 cents a share on 159,550 $3 preferred shares, compared with $12,144 or seven cents a share on 159,550 no-par preferred shares in preceding quarter and $204,154 or 30 cents a share on 278,067 common shares after preferred dividend requirements a year before.

For the six months ended July 1 net was $114,609 after charges or 71 cents a share on preferred compared with $415,171 or 62 cents a share on common for the six months ended July 2, 1932.

Merchants Gather For Fall Buying In Chicago Mart

Actual Rise in Business and Promising Outlook Give New Confidence

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—The rich promises of the "new deal," together with actual evidence of improved business, have given new confidence to western and middle-western merchants and Chicago wholesalers alike, as the former gather here this week for their fall buying.

During the following week, the members of the Interstate Merchants' Council, who started registering here yesterday, are expected to spend at least $25,000,000 in the hope of better business, according to Mr. P. W. Kunning, secretary of the council, while early registration was far in excess of previous years.

Especially enthusiastic about the prospects of the "new deal," Mr. M. J. Pittsford, Wheaton, Ill., merchant, who is president of the council, said there was every reason for optimism, although patience was needed to allow the effects of the plan to materialize to the advantage of all parties concerned.

Cautious Price Raising

"It will take time to raise prices and bring added income to the consuming public," Mr. Pittsford said in an interview, "while at the same time the plan constitutes a challenge to the merchant. He must not succumb to the temptation to raise prices precipitously, but must follow an average cost basis. Meanwhile, the price-cutter who has made his only appeal by price alone during the last few years has lost his crutch. He is going to have a hard time, and find that his good times are ending instead of beginning, unless he can join in the movement to play fair all around. In other words, the new deal calls for the greatest intelligence, but it is inspiring confidence already and its effects will surely be seen in the sales made in Chicago this week."

In the great Merchandise Mart here, where thousands of lines of goods are on display, the wholesalers have made more ambitious preparations for the fall market than in many years back, according to Mr. T. J. Reed, general manager of the Mart.

"A real optimism exists among the tenants of the Mart," Mr. Reed said, "and many are already reporting unusual sales increases and orders for fall delivery."

The wholesale division of Marshall Field and Company has prepared the most extensive showing of new fall and winter merchandise since 1929, it is announced.

Large Attendance Expected

Indications are that between 15,000 and 20,000 merchants will visit the Chicago market this week, in comparison with the average regular attendance of about half that many, it is reported. This is due partly to the interest in a Century of Progress exposition, and partly to the optimistic feeling about fall and winter trade, it is said.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—Wholesale houses hummed with activity today as buyers from virtually every state in the Union converged upon them with apparently but a single purpose—to buy.

The occasion was the annual meeting of the Interstate Merchants' Council, and P. W. Kunning, trade promotion director of the Chicago Association of Commerce, said he expected approximately 20,000 buyers to arrive by tonight prepared to spend a grand total of close on to $25,000,000.

In addition to fall buying, Mr. Kunning said wholesalers were reporting sales in many instances for Christmas stocks. Both attendance and sales records were threatened by the enthusiastic response of the buyers, he said.

Invites Exchanges To Remove to Delaware

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Senator Daniel O. Hastings of Delaware has extended an invitation to Allen L. Lindley, vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange, to move the stock exchange to Delaware. Senator Hastings pointed out the advantages that would accrue to the exchange and to investors by moving from New York to his State.

This is understood to have been only one of several invitations which the exchange has had from other states following recent tax increases in New York, with threats of still additional taxes. New Jersey has long been seeking to persuade the exchange to move to that State.

Should Stocks be Bought NOW?

Is present Reaction temporary?—or Is a new market decline in prospect?

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UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Silk Employees Return To Work in Pawtucket

By the Associated Press

Pawtucket, R. I., Aug. 8

APPROXIMATELY 1200 employees of the Royal Weaving Company, silk manufacturers, idle for two weeks because of a strike, resumed work today under a 40-hour week, four-loom agreement.

The operatives, under the agreement with Joseph Ott, manager, are to be paid the rate of $1.85 a 100,000 "picks," an operation in silk manufacture.

The workers were to have returned yesterday, but were prevented because of a broken water main at the plant.

Bankers in New York Approve Of Competitive Code

Adopt Plan Submitted by the Association and Indorsed by N R A

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—Following a meeting of the Council of Administration of the New York State Bankers Association, Monday, Mr. George V. McLaughlin, president of the association, announced that the following notice had been sent to all members of the association:

"At a special meeting of the Council of Administration held in the office of the association on Monday morning, Aug. 7, a motion was unanimously adopted approving the Code of Fair Competition submitted by the American Bankers Association and approved by the National Recovery Administration.

"The Council recognizes that certain modifications of the code seem desirable and accordingly has appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Willie L. Gillespie of Albany, and Mr. Brewer D. Phillips of Jamestown, to coöperate with the American Bankers Association in bringing about such modifications.

"In the meantime, the council expresses the hope that members of the association will coöperate with the National Recovery Administration by signing the code and putting its provisions into effect immediately."

Members of the Council of Administration present at the meeting which was held at the Association's headquarters in the Federal Reserve Bank Building, New York City, Aug. 7, were the following:

GEORGE V. MCLAUGHLIN, president; president, Brooklyn Trust Company, Brooklyn.
WILLIAM L. GILLESPIE, vice-president; president, National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany.
ARTHUR B. WELLAR, treasurer; treasurer, Ithaca Trust Company, Ithaca.
W. GORDON BROWN, executive manager; 33 Liberty Street, New York.
CLIFFORD F. POST, secretary; 33 Liberty Street, New York.
ORRIN C. LESTER, representing savings banks; vice-president, Bowery Savings Bank, New York.
BREWER D. PHILLIPS, representing state banks; chairman of the board, Bank of Jamestown, Jamestown.
WILLIAM J. GRANGE, representing state banks; director, Citizens Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
LEWIS L. STRAUSS, representing Investment Banking Houses; member of firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.
FRED S. MILLARD, chairman group I; cashier, Citizens National Bank, Lancaster.
THOMAS R. DWYER, chairman group II; vice-president, First National Bank & Trust Co., Rochester.
WILLIAM A. BOYD, chairman group III; president, First National Bank, Ithaca.
R. G. HANNAHS, chairman group IV; president, Watertown National Bank, Watertown.
THOMAS H. DELAIRE, chairman group VI; cashier, Fishkill National Bank, Beacon.
WALTER I. SHERMAN, chairman group VII; cashier, First National Bank & Trust Co., Floral Park.

Simms Petroleum Corp. Loss

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—Simms Petroleum Corporation for the six months ended June 30 reports net loss of $393,296, compared with loss of $237,158 in the corresponding 1932 period. June quarter loss was $154,405, compared with loss of $60,259 a year ago.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2

Overseas Trust Co. Establishes Shanghai Offices

Business Expected From Chinese Returning From Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The Overseas Trust Company has opened offices at Shanghai, with the purpose of discovering business opportunities and employment for Chinese returning to this country from abroad. For political and economic reasons, thousands of Chinese are coming back to their homeland.

Thomas P. Chan, who came recently from New York City as vice-president and treasurer of the company, declared returning Chinese are eager to be assets rather than liabilities to their country, and to make this possible the company has been formed.

"Most of the returning emigrants have some capital," he stated, "but not enough to live on. They have been abroad so long that they do not know conditions in China. We propose to explore all business and investment opportunities that will prove adaptable to the needs of this highly trained class.

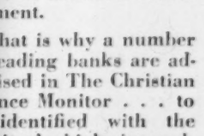
"It is our modest hope that in time we shall be instrumental in bringing back to China increasing talent and capital resources for the further economic development of our homeland.

"World conditions have given to China an opportunity to procure the talents of energetic men who have been successful in other lands."

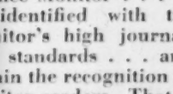
What do bankers sell?

Bankers are merchants . . . just as grocers are merchants.

The grocer sells oranges butter. flour..



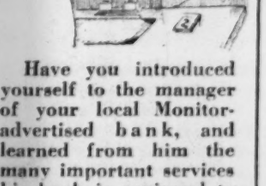
The banker sells services . . . a checking account



travelers' checks, cashiers' checks,

a savings account

trust services, use of well-guarded safety deposit boxes



. . . and other important aids to smoothing away some complex modern problems.

The success with which a bank sells these services to customers depends upon the confidence the people have in the *integrity* and *intelligence* of the bank's management.

That is why a number of leading banks are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor . . . to be identified with the Monitor's high journalistic standards . . . and to gain the recognition of Monitor readers. That is also why bankers advertising in the Monitor are particularly pleased to meet Monitor readers face to face.

Have you introduced yourself to the manager of your local Monitor-advertised bank, and learned from him the many important services his bank is equipped to offer you?

If not, will you?

New Champion of Dot and Dash Records 57.3 Words a Minute

Sets World Record for Speed in Transcribing From Telegraph to Typewriter at Chicago Amateur Radio Convention

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—A new national champion of the dots and dashes was proclaimed here Saturday.

He is Mr. Joseph W. Chaplin of Little Neck, L. I., N. Y., who in a two-day contest that brought together amateur and professional radio operators from all sections, took down on his typewriter 57.3 words a minute and thereby established what was declared to be a world record.

Mr. Chaplin is a press wireless operator. He has had 20 years' radio experience. He took the title from Mr. Theodore R. McElrody of Boston, who had achieved a speed of 56.5 words per minute.

The scene of the key and typewriter Olympic was a room in the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club, where the world wide radio amateur convention was in progress. Contestants wore earphones and took down messages on scores of typewriters arranged on table in a hollow square. The youngest contestant, Miss Jean Hudson of Laurel, Del., just nine years of age, was victor in her class of 20 words per minute. She tied with a man contestant but her copy judged anonymously, was selected because her typewriting was neater.

Others winners, in classes ranging from 35 words per minute to 15 words were as follows:

Class A, H. R. Reiss, W9ERS; Class B, Mr. L. A. Morrow, W8DKE; Class C, Mr. Kenneth E. Stecker, W8SS; Class D., Miss Hudson; Class F. Mr. M. C. Bartlet, W8JHY.

So skilled are amateur radio operators becoming in long distance conversations that more than 800 of them have qualified for international distance honors, Mr. Clinton B. De Soto reported to the convention.

WAC are the letters that designate this honor. It means "Worker All Continents." Every amateur entitled to this insignia has held two-way conversations with amateurs in every continent. If he lives in New England, this means that he not only has made successful contacts with operators in Europe and Africa, which would be comparatively easy, but has been in direct communication with Asia, which requires overcoming all the possible interferences of the entire American continent as well as the Pacific Ocean as his message travels the radio waves to the distant port.

In most cases this is done without any great cost. Amateur radio is not a rich man's hobby. A good set can be put together for something between $100 and $200, amateurs say. Most "hams" start with small sets and build them up by gradual improvements so that at no time is any large financial outlay involved.

While only 800 amateurs have the WAC title bestowed by the American Radio Relay League, through Mr. De Soto, many more, he said, are working one or more other contingents regularly. Language barriers are not formidable as most amateurs in foreign countries know enough English for radio conversations.

Boston Art Notes

Art Club

The second Member's Group is displaying works at the Boston Art Club on Dartmouth Street, where there is being held a series of summer exhibitions. Most of the pictures are scenic; portrayals of far-off places of beauty known for their majesty and restfulness.

Miss Marion Boyd Allen is one of the contributors. This painter is well known in Boston for her courageous sallies into the Canadian Rockies for the purpose of gaining unusual views of the mountains and streams. At the Art Club there is a scene of Glacier National Park, one of Canadian Rockies, and Pinnacle Peak. The emerald greens and aquamarine blues distinguish Miss Allen's work, which is characterized by sharp contrasts between dense foliage and the fresh, cool atmosphere.

Mr. Robert Strong Woodward, another contributor, is known to us for his modest depictions of the New England scene. Here there are more, one in a sparkling manner, outstanding among them "Enduring New England," in which a small white church gives the keynote. "My Grandmother's Lamp" is another appealing subject, with its red plaid table cloth, kerosene lamp and pomegranates.

Mr. John H. Garo's contribution displays the outdoors in terms of moods, revealed in delicate, vaporous opalescence. Mr. Emil A. Kessler and Mr. Edward R. Kingsbury also show atmospheric subjects, the former portraying country scenes, the latter treating scenes of travel.

Mr. Charles Hovey Pepper shows his taste for the Japanese mode in an aquarelle called "Lone Pine." Miss Nan Wood introduces a fresh element in a subject such as "Tarascon Idol." Other exhibitors are Mr. George W. Bardwell and Mr. Elmer W. Green Jr.

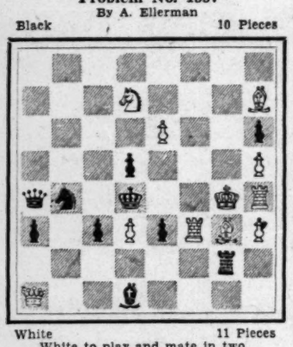
D. A.

Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1537
By A. Ellerman

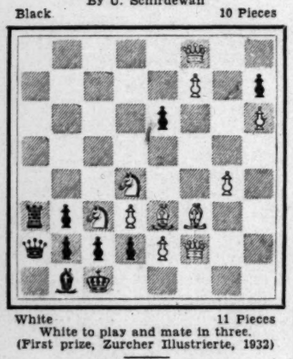
Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Swiat Szachowy, 1932)

Problem No. 1538
By U. Schirdewan

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Zurcher Illustrierte, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1535. P-Kt6
No. 1536. 1. K-R8 R-B4, Q5
2. Q-Q5
1. ——— B (B6) moves
2. Q-KB3
1. ——— Kt-Kt4
2. K-Kt8
1. ——— PxRP
2. Q-Kt7
1. ——— PxKtP
2. R-KR6
1. ——— P-B4
2. KxKt

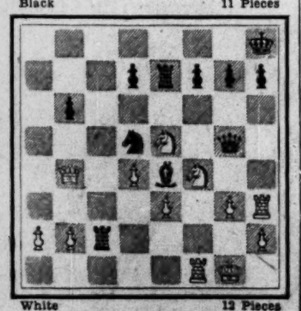
End Game No. 159. White draws; 1 B-Kt5, (threatens 2 B-B6) PxB; 2 P-R6, BxP; 3 P-Kt7, BxP; 4 Stalemate. If 1 B-Kt2, B-Kt2; and White has no waiting moves, and must give up the B.

End-Games

White extricates himself from an embarrassing position brilliantly, mating in four moves!—a proceeding which Black can stop only at the cost of his Q. From a blindfold game won by Professor Blent in New Orleans, 1912.

End-Game No. 160

Black 11 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win.

Notes

The July-August Correspondence Chess League of America Bulletin carries the announcement of the 1933 Grand National Tournament for the correspondence championship of the United States. In order to qualify for the national event, state championship tournaments will be held, the winners of which will be eligible. Gold medals will be awarded state champions, and the national champion will receive a cup. Those interested are invited to communicate with Walter F. James, Secretary-Tournament Director, 2432 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., right away.

Lieut. John D. Matheson, of West Point, won the intercollegiate tournament held at the Century of Progress exposition during July. N. Beckhardt of C. C. N. Y. and W. E. Lamb, Jr., of California, tied for second and third, with V. Grigorieff of Chicago and Martin C. Stark of Harvard tied for fourth and fifth. H. D. Cutler of New York University was sixth. The West Pointer made the fine score of nine wins, one draw, and one loss!

R. Fine and A. W. Dake are engaged in a ten-game match at the Marshall and Manhattan chess clubs, New York, the winner to be the one first winning six points, draws counting one-half.

Here is a Queen's Gambit Declined of decidedly refreshing flavor. There is no slow strangulation or puzzling "positional" maneuvering. Instead White develops a devastating K-side attack. From the Folkestone team tournament, in which the black player represented Iceland.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Fine White	Thorvaldson Black	Fine White	Thorvaldson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-KR4	P-KB4 (f)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 QR-Kt	QKt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	18 Kt-Kt6	R-B2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	19 Kt-K5	R-B2
5 PxP (a)	PxP	20 BxBP	BxB
6 P-K3	B-K2	21 QxB	Q-B
7 B-Q3	P-B3	22 Q-Kt6	Kt-R2
8 Q-B2	P-KR3 (b)	23 P-Kt5	Kt-B
9 B-KB4	Castle (c)	24 Q-Q3	Q-K3
10 Castles	P-QKt4	25 P-B5	Q-Q3
11 Kt-B3	P-QR4	26 P-B6	PxBP
12 P-KKt4	Kt-K (d)	27 PxRPch	K-R
13 P-KR4	B-Q3	28 Q-Kt3	Q-K3
14 P-R5	BxB (e)	29 Kt-Kt6ch	KtxKt
15 PxB	P-B3	30 PxKt	Resigns

(a) This early exchange is, perhaps, best after all, for, as Marshall has maintained and often demonstrated, White retains the initiative with good chances for a K-side attack. Fine's plan of castling Q-side, and of retaining the option of K2 and B4 or Kt3 for his KKt is another evidence of his high ability.

(b) A move to be made cautiously, especially if Black intends to castle K-side, when it becomes a weakness for a K-side P attack to exploit. 8 . . . Kt-B is worth considering.

(c) Black should wait until White declares himself as to castling. 9 . . . Q-R4 is not without merit. Once castled, Black can neither conter-attack successfully on the Q-side, nor divert White's attention by action in the center. He is thus completely on the defensive, after a few moves.

(d) 12 . . . KtxP; 13 QR-Kt, P-R4; 14 P-KR3, KKt-B3; 15 B-R6, Kt-K would subject Black to a severe attack, though not without prospects of a successful defense, and probably would be no harder for Black than the game as played.

(e) If 14 . . . Q-B2; 15 KtxKtP!

(f) White threatens 17 B-R7ch, K-R; 18 Kt-Kt6ch, KxB; 19 KtxRch, winning the exchange at least, or 17 . . . K-B2; 18 Q-Kt6ch, K-K2; 19 Kt-B5ch, K-K3; 20 KR-Kch, etc.

One of the upsets in the Folkestone tournament occurred in the thirteenth round when the French team minus the services of Dr. Alekhine, defeated Czechoslovakia. On that occasion Betbeder at first board defeated Flohr! But he did not defeat Marshall, as the game below shows.

Queen's Pawn Game

Betbeder White	Marshall Black	Betbeder White	Marshall Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R(K3)-Q3	B-B
2 Kt-QB3 (a)	P-Q4	22 R-B3	B-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	B-B4	23 R-R	P-KB4 (b)
4 P-B3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	BxP
5 P-K3	P-KR3	25 PxP (c)	BxKt
6 B-R4	P-B3	26 QxB	Q-K2
7 B-Q3	BxB	27 R-Q3	RxR
8 QxB	P-K3	28 QxR	QxKP
9 P-K4	PxP	29 P-Kt3 (d)	Q-K6ch
10 PxP	Q-Kt3	30 QxQ	RxQ
11 Castles	Castles	31 RxP	RxKKtP
12 Kt-B3	P-KKt4	32 R-R2	K-B2
13 B-Kt3	Kt-R4	33 K-Q2	K-Kt3
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt	34 P-R3	P-R4
15 BxKt	P-B3	35 K-K2	K-B4
16 B-Kt3	KtxB	36 R-R5 (e)	RxPch
17 PxKt	B-Kt2	37 K-B3	RxP
18 Q-B4	KR-K	38 RxPch, and resigned without further play.	
19 KR-K	Q-B2		
20 R-K3	P-KR4		

(a) A bizarre move which gives Black no trouble at all in equalizing. It has a certain novelty, however, and takes a player out of the books. It is theoretically questionable because it blocks White's QBP.

(b) Marshall now begins to outplay his opponent. The resulting exchanges leave Black the superior ending.

(c) If 25 RxP, PxP! threatening 26 . . . R-K8ch; 27 K-Q2, Q-K4!

(d) Or 29 RxP, Q-K8ch; 30 Q-Q, Q-K6ch; 31 K-Kt, QxP!

(e) This loses a P, with an easy win for Black, despite the R ending. But White cannot keep Black's K from forcing matters, with an equally easy win.

Nicaragua Follows Pattern Set by U. S. For Rehabilitation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 — The Nicaraguan Government is following along similar lines to those of the NRA. A sweeping program toward economic and social rehabilitation is under way. New currency to the amount of $1,500,000 is being arranged by the National Bank of Nicaragua.

Explaining the set-up of the recovery plans, Dr. Henri De Bayle, charge d'affaires of the Nicaraguan Legation, here, said, yesterday, that of the proposed $1,500,000 currency issue $1,000,000 would be devoted to public works, chiefly highway construction and railway extensions. Health, education and agricultural projects will share in the fund.

He further stated that gold mines, abandoned because of unsettled conditions preceding the occupation of the United States marines, are to be reopened and new ones planned, and that a diversification of crops is contemplated.

Gen. Augusto Sandino, former Nicaraguan rebel, and his one-time soldiers are now engaged in an extensive jungle reclamation plan assisted by the Government.

Motion Pictures

Ivory and Copper Plate

An exquisite miniature, made with animated silhouettes by Fräulein Lotte Reiniger, who created "Prince Achmed" in the same medium, occupies all too brief a space on the Fine Arts screen this week. It is called "Ten Minutes with Mozart" and a pot-pourri of the composer's more twinkling melodies accompanies the blithe movement of the shadow figures in a pot-pourri of plot.

Another short, "City of Celluloid," coming from the Disney Studio, ought to be more imaginative than it is. Its appeal is strictly popular.

To get down to the main course—"Berlin-Alexanderplatz" is by no means short, or out for the popular vote. It is a calm, reflective interpretation of the comédie humaine, in which the streets of Berlin (centered around the Alexanderplatz) and their underworld inhabitants are set forth in the round, much as Balzac might have exemplified the streets of Paris pictorially if he had had motion pictures to work with.

Two agile camera men, Herren Nakolaus Frakas and Erich Giese, reveal the restless city scene in impressionistic shots. The director, Herr Phil Jutzi, takes his time, but there is meat in what he has to say. He is not repetitious—only leisurely.

In a part that would have suited his eminence, Herr Emil Jannings, Herr Heinrich George betters that able actor by an unexploited personality. He is so utterly natural, you see him as Franz Bieberkopf, not as an actor who played such and such a rôle in a previous film. At the opening of the picture, Franz has just left four years of prison behind him and the story concerns his efforts, with many odds against him, to avoid returning there. The pantomime does a great deal for the spectator, but the English titles are too sparingly used. And we haven't discovered the reason for the Hitler ban.

We laugh with a shudder at the burlesque Hollywood's jazzing thrust could make of all this. Acceleration and artifice. Etching into photograph! Foreign pictures remain superior.

M. L.

Theaters

"Camille"

Tremont Theater—Arthur J. Beckhard in association with Irving A. Isaacs presents Jane Cowl in her new version of "Camille," adapted by Reginald Lawrence and C. R. Avery from the play by Alexandre Dumas fils; with Rollo Peters.

"Camille" is the product of an age more remote than the Elizabethan. Written eighty years ago, never more than an artificial stage product, it is wholly alien to present taste. Nevertheless, it has served as medium for the greatest actresses, and its title part still is an irresistible temptation to many stars. But to set this heroine with illusion upon the stage today requires courage and ambition, and much more. Audiences of a realistic age are not easily persuaded to take seriously, even for a moment, the outmoded romantic convention of this play.

It is to Miss Cowl's credit, then, that she was able to hold the attention and the sympathy of a large house last night. Her success was due to her personal charm and her musical voice. The methods which have served her so well in many other parts were again relied upon in this rôle, to which they do not lend themselves. This Camille was charming, impulsive, generous, very girlishly in love; but she was never the product of the antecedents with which the author endowed her. Nor did Miss Cowl stir emotional response to the griefs of misunderstanding and separation. In the tragic moments she could not raise the part out of its own artificiality. She requires perhaps, in a romantic rôle, the stronger dramatic and poetical support which was provided for her as Juliet, and even as Francesca.

The surrounding company was sufficient to the needs of the occasion, with Mr. Peters a boyishly earnest Armand.

L. A. S.

Stage Notes

Preceding the 9 o'clock showing of "Berlin Alexanderplatz" at the Fine Arts Theater tonight, a piano recital will be given by Jeanne Therrien, 12 years old, gold medal winner in New York's Music Week last June, and daughter of Henry Therrien, who is appearing for a third week at the State Theater.

The Chicago Opera Company, which presented "Aida" last month, will return this week to offer two more programs at Braves Field. Thursday night, "Carmen," with Dreda Aves in the title rôle, and Friday night, "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci." None of these performances will be radiocast.

California Oil Output

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—California crude oil output during the week ended Aug. 5 averaged 402,000 barrels daily, up 7490 over the previous week.

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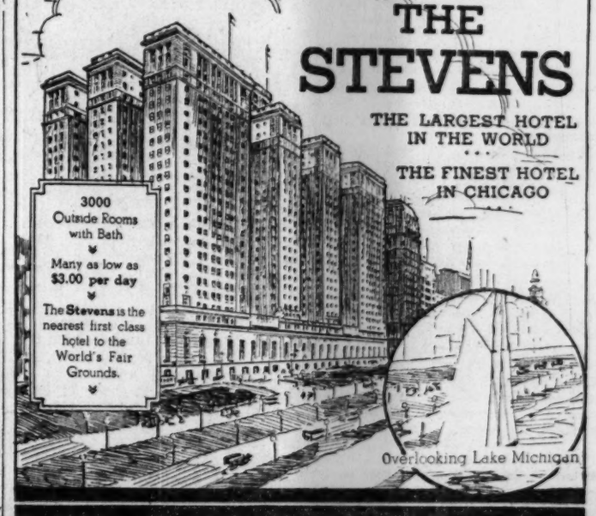
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QUIET ROOMS FROM FRS. 6.-

Japan Mobilizes Radio Amateurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is mobilizing her amateur radio operators for national defense.

In connection with the grand aerial defense maneuvers this month members of the Japan Amateur Wireless Association will be attached to the headquarters of the Air Defense Army and to field stations. Their instructions are secret, but it is understood they simply will act as auxiliary military radio men assisting in efforts to intercept enemy radio communications and in carrying on telegraphic contact between defense organizations.

The amateurs will be given freedom of the air from Aug. 9 to 11 when test air defense maneuvers are held in Tokyo. The maneuvers are designed to prepare for a possible air attack by a theoretical enemy power.

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Cuba's Answer To Plan Awaited By Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

army reserves were held ready in their barracks today for any emergency.

The A. B. C. Opposition Society had broadcast a report that the President had agreed to withdraw, whereupon thousands rushed into the streets in an hilarious mood. Thousands gathered at the capitol. Fifty uniformed policemen hurried to the scene, to be joined by mounted officers.

In a blaze of rifle, pistol and submachine gunfire, scores fell, dead and wounded. Similar scenes occurred in other parts of Havana, and demonstrations in which several were killed took place in near-by towns.

Almost immediately President Machado appealed to the nation to "defend the Republic's independence at all costs" and declared his Government had always been well disposed toward laborers, thousands of whom now are on a strike, called in some circles a passive revolution against the Government.

His secretary, Señor Ramiro Guerra, later gave out a statement which said President Machado had not resigned and that "it is equally untrue that the Liberal, Popular and Conservative Parties have agreed that President Machado's resignation is the only way to settle the Cuban political difficulties."

The Department of Interior in a statement added:

"The responsibility for the blood spilled falls entirely on those who put out false notices . . . with the perverse and false intention of provoking the troubles which were produced, headed by criminal elements, to encounter the public forces obliged to maintain order and uphold the institutions. . . .

"Should the Government abdicate in the face of this riot, leaving anarchy to enter the capital with incalculable consequences for the great national and foreign interests and the life of a great part of its inhabitants, or should it battle these disorders in carrying out the duties which are intrusted to it?"

Cuban Situation Hampers American Trade Revival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 8 — President Roosevelt is standing solidly back of Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador to Cuba, in Mr. Welles's efforts to reestablish peace in the island, and is keeping constantly informed of Cuban developments by long-distance telephone with the State Department in Washington.

The position of the United States regarding Cuba is today that of a vitally interested observer, and it is prepared to take a strong stand to restore peace and to aid in every way toward the restoration of economic prosperity in Cuba if a quick settlement of the political situation there is not had. Persons close to the Administration hold that the program Mr. Welles is following justifies optimism that the end sought will be achieved through diplomatic channels.

The situation in Cuba shackles the President's program for building up commerce between the United States and Latin America, since peace is an essential to trade revival. It was said authoritatively that nothing would be permitted to stand in the way of this program. This was interpreted to mean that the Cuban house must be put in order speedily if action by the United States is to be forestalled.

Consensus in informed quarters was that such action would not necessarily entail the use of troops under authorization of the Platt amendment.

The present Cuban situation has many anomalies, one of which is that some of the strongest opponents of the Gerardo Machado administration were his companions in arms in the war of independence and long were his friends.

Cuban Arms Hearing Scheduled in Georgia

ATHENS, Ga., Aug. 8 (AP) — Four men who confessed they took part in a venture for running guns stolen from the University of Georgia military department to Florida for sale to "Cuban rebels," will face a hearing before United States Commissioner Sara K. Hawkins, Aug. 14. John Fuller, Paul Sorrells and George Kinard told V. G. Hawkins, deputy United States district clerk, yesterday that they participated in two raids on the arsenal. Otis Gooch, farmer, said he stored part of the arms at his home.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 8 (AP)—The theft of approximately $1600 worth of arms from the armory of the Georgia National Guard was reported to police here last night. Sixty-two automatic pistols and two pairs of field glasses were included in the lot. The loss was reported by Capt. Rex W. Lafevre of the headquarters company of the 122d infantry, Georgia National Guard.

State Labor Hears Industrial Resolution

(Continued from Page 1)

hours and greater economic security must be militantly sought.

A 30-hour week would still secure profits to industry he said. Turning his back on the possibility of retrenchments after the emergency is at an end, he virtually pledged himself to efforts before Congress to expand the scope of governmental regulations. He depicted a drastic change in industrial viewpoint wherein business leaders would ask "how can we afford not to pay the highest possible wages." This is the new concept of the interdependence of employer and labor, with employers needing sustained purchasing power and with labor needing prospering industry he explained. By the achievement of a single nation with a single code in place of the multiple codes now planned, Mr. Maloney declared, security can be guaranteed.

Radicals Opposed

The federation adopted a resolution to carry on unrelenting war against guerrilla radical groups in the now harrassed shoe industry. Every effort is to be extended to stamp out these groups and bring the workers under the wing of the federation. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Daniel J. Harrington representing the Brockton shoe workers.

A truce on strikes in accordance with the President's request represents an effort to convert labor to its own position, for owing to the provision for compulsory arbitration of disputes, as the condition of such a truce, leaders at the annual labor session see in the proposed armistice what the workers have been striving for years to obtain.

Resolutions pledging support of the truce are in process of being drawn, it is explained. These resolutions, however, will reserve to labor the right of striking, if employers insist on violating the codes without interference from arbitration machinery.

Ely Defends Course

In a thumping speech, Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday bearded the federation in its council chambers. Addressing men who had bitterly opposed his proposal for the suspension of the 6 o'clock closing law in the textile industry, the Governor declared events had proved this act of supreme benefit to Massachusetts and he asked only that labor respect the sincerity of his purpose.

It was an atmosphere charged with drama—the Governor immaculate in summer gray, defending a program he viewed in the broad implication of putting Massachusetts on an equal competitive basis with the other states, and labor, vestless, its faces flinty, its eyes honest, listening in an effort to understand these broad implications, while the simple fact of tired women at the night looms was so clear to it.

Devoid of all political favor, the Governor's speech squared off to the issues. There had been differences of opinion but both sides had acted honestly. He desired only that labor ascribe to him the same sincerity in the administration of his office as he ascribed to labor in the management of its affairs.

Events under the new deal had proved his stand beneficial to the commonwealth, for through equal competitive conditions valuable business had been saved. While women, though they may work at night in the mills, are permitted to work only 40 hours a week all told, he argued.

Briefly alluding to the economic and humane benefits portended by the National Recovery Administration, the Governor pleaded for patience and forbearance on the part of each group toward all others.

Mr. Edwin C. Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and popular with labor, advised labor to educate its members and its leaders so the day will come when representatives of the workers and industry will "speak the same language."

Curator of Prints at Boston Museum Solves Showing of Odd-Sized Pieces

"Twenty-eight Thirty-sixes" might denote clothing measurements, automobile tire sizes or a lesson in advanced multiplication. But as a matter of fact it is the term used for a group of large prints newly gathered for exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the summer.

These over-size prints have ever been the so-called unknown quantities of the museums. They are too large to exhibit with ordinary prints, or else facilities are not spacious enough to accommodate them. At any rate, they have proven the despair of many a curator.

But Mr. Henry P. Rossiter, curator of prints at the Boston museum, is a resourceful gentleman. And when the hemi-cycle on the ground floor was all painted up this summer, he saw a solution to the problem. Gathering all these orphans of the museum archives, he matted them uniformly, and grouped them under the all-embracing title, "Twenty-eight Thirty-sixes."

"Where and how best to display prints of large dimensions—the 'twenty-eight thirty-sixes,' the 'twenty-eight forties,' and other outsizes which are a law unto themselves — are perennial questions," writes Mr. Rossiter in the museum bulletin. Shown in the regular galleries, they are too dominating and rarely justify their choice.

"For years, Piranesi's Roman ruins hung in the hemi-cycle somberly in harmony with that vaulted passage. Now, resplendent with fresh paint, well lighted, and invitingly sustained effort, the hemi-cycle is a much pleasanter place for large prints."

Mr. Rossiter goes on to say that the present group by German, French, American and English artists of the nineteenth century, selected arbitrarily for variety, has brought to light a few prints so long secluded they have not been shown within the memory of the print department's oldest incumbent.

Mackerel Seiners Went Far From Port While 'School' Enters Harbor Channel

If the mountain had come to Mahomet would Mahomet have been at home? Light Keeper Thomas Small at Deer Island doubts it. For Light Keeper Small saw the order of things reversed today. And, if he didn't see the cow jump over the moon, he at least saw some fish that crossed-up her lunar majesty.

Light Keeper Small saw the mackerel seiners go out to ply their calling. He saw them file by his lighthouse, engines throbbing, blunt noses dipping to the swell, bound for outside, the dark of the moon, and the schooling of the mackerel. It was regular, businesslike, and according to all the rules.

Some time later, in broad daylight in fact, Light Keeper Small gazed out over the harbor and saw precedent shattered, all the rules broken and order upset. The green water of the harbor was turned to silver; it boiled and churned and glistened in the sun, as far as he could see down the harbor, through President Roads and past the islands the water was alive, writhing, shimmering, leaping. The mackerel were schooling.

Light Keeper Small flashed the word to Fish Pier, but there was nobody home. Mahomet was out after the mountain, which was as it should be. It was the mountain that was out of line.

Light Keeper Small had a boat, but he had no net. So he watched sadly while the quicksilver of the mackerel school swept seaward again, carrying with it the shattered remains of precedents, rules and fables.

Philadelphia Co. Net

Philadelphia Company, controlled by Standard Gas & Electric Company, reports for the 12 months ended June 30 net of $7,154,859 after charges, equivalent after allowing for preferred dividend requirements of Duquesne Light Company and Philadelphia Company to 71 cents a share on 4,866,437 no-par shares of common, compared with $11,116,864, or $1.54 a common share, a year before.

Ousting Politics Would End Crime, Police Chiefs Say

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Mayor, are virtually for life. The Mayor, if he wanted another chief, has but one vote. The other two commissioners hold the majority."

The chiefs of police took official recognition of the connection between crime and politics at this meeting when they put the topic on their program and asked Dean Justin Miller of the school of law at Duke University to speak to it. Dean Miller made inquiry among a number of chiefs in preparation for his address.

He asked them, "To what extent does political influence contribute to defeat effective work of police departments?"

Seventeen answered it does to some extent, 11 more replied that it did in large measure, and another to a considerable extent. Two answered no.

Influence on Rackets

Dean Miller also asked, "To what extent does political influence contribute to racketeering?" To some extent, 17 answered, to a considerable extent, five, and two more replied that it provides fertile soil. Only one said no. Four said racketeering would be impossible without political influence. Four said politics contributed to a very great extent. One said very slightly. Thirteen said they had no experience with rackets in their city. Most of these were smaller cities.

Some of the comments follow:

Chief J. A. Greening, Berkeley, Calif.:

"Practically every inefficient police organization can trace its inefficiencies to the baleful influence of politics."

Chief Hugh D. Harper, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"Many cities throughout the country where political influence is so great that the hands of the police department are completely tied."

"I have known several cities throughout the country where, on account of political influence, crooks of every description were given a haven of refuge where it was impossible for officers from any other city to get any assistance whatever in the apprehension of crooks who had committed crime in their city. . . . In such cities I have been told by high police officials—that it was almost useless for me to ask them to apprehend a crook for the reason that the moment they would place such a crook under arrest they would receive orders from higher authority to release the crook on habeas corpus allowed by a friendly judge. Such chiefs would tell me that while they hated to admit it, such was the case."

"A Deadening Weapon"

Commissioner John E. Foy, Savannah, Ga.:

"Political influence is a deadening weapon on the morale of any police department. Its tentacles destroy the manhood of every officer or man in a department, and saps the very life out of the man for law enforcement and order, and makes him unfit for the duties and obligations for which he is appointed or elected. No officer can conscientiously do his duty with some influential politician holding a weapon of 'I am boss' over his head. He must submit or else lose out. The strongest will inevitably yields sooner or later, and the effectiveness for good in that man, or department, is destroyed."

Chief Martin, Spokane, Wash.:

"We all know that political debts must be paid, and it is often the case where a citizen of bad reputation might work for the election of some certain man and then use his influence in the wrong manner after election."

Police Hampered by Politics

Chief Samuel A. Minturn, West Allis, Wis.:

"In his thirst for power, the local politician becomes an easy mark for the 'racketeer' and will us what influence he may have to suppress the 'natural enemy' of the crook and have men appointed to the police department who will do his bidding."

Chief H. V. Alber, Des Moines, Iowa:

"Politicians are the go-betweens of the rackets and enforcement agents and courts, and the rackets benefit by their influence."

Chief Carl M. Higdon, Ottumwa, Iowa:

"Political influence made racketeering possible. Remove political influence and the police can take care of racketeers."

Chief G. E. W. Britt, Augusta, Ga., stated in substance that political influence was of less importance and less demoralizing in small cities than in large ones.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-302m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larson, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzie Green.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Advisory Council: "Reducing the Welfare Budget."
7:45 Michaels-Zimmerman, piano duo.
8:00 NBC, "Idylls of the King."
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, The Singing Pianist.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 NBC, Schirmer and Schmidt, piano.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; piano.
6:45 NBC, Shirley Howard, songs.
7:00 NBC, "The Sizzlers."
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Soloists; guitar; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Comedian, quartet, orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch with orchestra.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Fun Fest.
5:15 CBS, The Four Clubmen.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy"—drama.
5:45 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Reports; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Gypsy Nina, songs.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Road Reporters.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, commentator.
8:00 Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
8:45 CBS, "Poet's Gold"—readings.
9:00 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:15 CBS, Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Nino Martini; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:30 Sport Chat; Ted Husing.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:30 CBS, "Youth and the NRA"—Postmaster James A. Farley.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS, Betty Barthell, songs.
6:30 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS, "Dance Time."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
8:00 Act I, "Die Walkure," records.
8:30 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 Organ Recital.
9:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 Light Opera Gems.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 "The Singing Policeman."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Rythm Rebels.
8:15 Dance music.
8:30 American Legion Band.
9:00 Wes Parker's Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments with the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Musical.

WEEI

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:30 p. m.—Mariarden Drama Guild.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; organ.
1:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:10 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS and local programs.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Philadelphia game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Camp

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt drove over from the family home at Hyde Park yesterday and was guest of honor at a group picnic of several girls' camps at Bear Mountain. The President's wife carried her own lunch basket and shared the contents with several of the girls. During her visit, Mrs. Roosevelt spent an hour or so with the 195 unemployed New York women at Camp Tera, which she helped to found.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A True Golf Story

(Kansas City Star)

Kansas City, Mo.

A BANDIT is not usually included as a picnic guest on a golf course, nor do his victims often turn out to be his benefactors. Yet all those things did occur and the results are happy to all members of the picnic party. Now the intended victims visit the would-be bandit's home with baskets of food and clothing, playing the Good Samaritans to his needy family. They pay for the milk his babies drink. The police never were told of the incident. In fact, investigation is being made by a bank president with the view of getting the man a job.

It was three weeks ago that this unusual little drama took place with an all-Kansas City cast and the Milburn golf course as a setting. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bowman and Mr. and Mrs. August L. Cockrum had enjoyed an afternoon of golf on the course. Then they retired to the picnic grounds, turned the lights of their cars on the tables, and spread out their luncheons. They had settled themselves at the table and were tasting the first sandwich when Mr. Bowman was startled by a revolver being pressed against the middle of his back, coupled with the command to "Hold 'em up!"

But there was something unconvincing about this bandit. The hand that held the revolver shook. He was undoubtedly an amateur.

The party had only small amounts of money, but Mr. Bowman's watch was valuable. He decided he was not really afraid. He would open a conversation with the bandit.

He told him of the danger of stealing such jewelry. It was certain to be traced. The others in the party joined in the cajoling. Was this his first attempt? Certainly, he was not a habitual criminal; he didn't look it.

Finally the ruse worked. The words of confession came out. The man was desperate, half crazed with hunger and worry. It was the old story of months and months of unemployment, a wife and five children in dire need, with every hope and resource gone.

It was his first offense and had been attempted only because of his family. The watches and the money were returned.

The next day the Bowmans investigated his story. They visited the impoverished home and found conditions even more wretched than the father had described. There were twin boys, 20 months old, undernourished and pale; another boy of 8 years who was recovering from an operation; a pretty girl of 16 and a fourth boy, 12.

The Bowmans set to work. They obtained groceries. The Cockrums helped with clothing for the children. The Bowmans ordered milk from a neighboring dairy. They would try to help secure a job for the father.

What a surprise ending to their golf picnic!

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

HAPPINESS consists in activity; such is the constitution of our nature, it is a running stream and not a stagnant pool.
—JOHN M. GOOD

Figure Puzzle No. 6

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The shaded pieces combine to make a figure resembling the "6" shown—but can you make them do it? If you succeed, trace the figure, indicating with dotted lines how you fitted the pieces together, and send it to the Feature Editor.

Be sure to mention "Figure Puzzle No. 6." The solution and names of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Typical Kind

An old gardener was somewhat bored by the persistent questions of a townsman staying at the local hotel.

One day the visitor found his victim busy planting trees, and immediately asked, "What kind of trees are you planting?"

He was somewhat taken back when he received a reply, "Wooden ones."—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Needed

"Can't see why I should buy your book," said the farmer to the persistent canvasser.

"Why, it will show you how to be a better farmer."

"Listen, son," said the elderly man, impressively. "I'm not half as good a farmer now as I know how to be."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Humorist

Seaside Landlady: "Look, it makes a quite comfortable bed."

Visitor: "No, I'm afraid I wouldn't be able to get any sleep in that. You see, I wouldn't be able to stop singing."

A Setback

"Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" said the judge to the man who had wandered up to the bench instead of the witness box.

"Your honor," replied the man, "it may turn out that that is all I'm fit for."

On and On Into the Night

Orator: "Before I close, llow me to repeat the immortal words of Webster—"

Farmer Parsley: "Lan' sakes, Mirandy, let's git out o' her. He's a-goin' to start in on the dictionary."

Vacation Vocation

"Sonny, can you direct me to the People's Savings Bank?"

"Yes, sir—for a dime."

"Isn't that a high price, my boy?"

"No, sir; not for a bank director."

Only a Past

McCauley: "My son is going to be a great historian."

McGuffey: "Talk him out of it. There's no future in that job."—*Life.*

Hidden

"So your little boy wasn't really lost?"

"No. We found him under the Sunday paper."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

Hope

Mother (after reproving Willie): "I just wish your father was home some evening to see how you behave when he's out."

An Opportunity Seized!

Customer: "Any celery?"

Cockney Waiter: "Very small sir. We 'as to rely on tips from gentlemen like yerself, sir."—*Pearson's.*

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(Continued)

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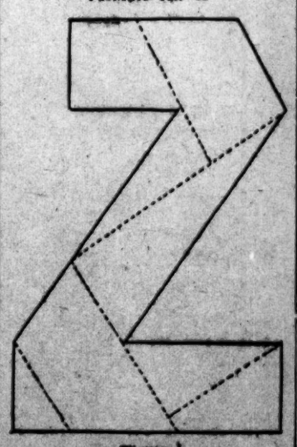
Number Puzzle No 2

Published July 11



Winners

A. M. Eberhart, Richmont Hill, L. I.
Mrs. D. F. Goodell, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
A. C. Tyler, Salem, Mass.
Mrs. L. M. Peska, Kansas City, Mo.
M. Borrechman, Los Angeles.
B. M. Wilson, New York City.
J. B. Aikenhead, New York City.
E. W. Whittier, Cincinnati.
T. C. Rogers, Westfield, N. J.
Miss L. E. Caugher, Seattle.
L. F. Wirth, San Diego.
M. Pinike, Everett, Wash.
E. Staley, Honolulu.

The Children's Corner

The Diamond Duck

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MAYBE, if Diamond stays here all night, he will learn how," David mused as he pushed his yellow, wooden duck into the pool in the back yard.

Running to the pool next morning, he stopped, clapped his hands, and cried:

"A live duck, gray and white, is swimming with Diamond!"

Whiss! Blunk! Up splashed a large bird out of the water and soared away.

"Maybe he will come back if I scatter crumbs in the water," thought David, running for corn and bits of stale bread.

Many times David watched for the live bird. The food in the water would disappear. But never a sign of the duck.

"Mother says the live duck comes to the pool because Diamond is there. Hunters put wooden ducks on ponds so that live birds will fly down to the water. I'll leave Diamond here every night."

David called his yellow toy of cedar wood, "Diamond," because of green diamond-shaped figures on the painted duck. One morning David ran to hitch Diamond to a toy boat for a sail when there was a splash, splash of gray and white in the water.

"Ducky has come back and is trying to fly away. But he splashes down again!" David called to his mother, who came and said the bird seemed to be hurt.

While David threw crumbs into the water, near the shore, his mother gently caught the trembling creature.

"The poor bird has been shot. Its wing is broken. We must look after it. It is a wild duck called a teal, that hunters seek," she said.

"But Diamond is not in the pool! Has the new duck frightened Diamond away?" David asked anxiously.

David never tired of watching the pretty bird in a cage on the grass, and almost forgot the strange disappearance of his wooden toy, for Diamond had never been seen since the morning the teal duck came. One morning his mother said:

"You may take Teal for a swim in the pool. Her wing has healed enough for a play in the water."

Scarcely had the teal touched the water when, splash, whiz, blunk, the pretty creature flew away!

"Will Teal never come back—like Diamond?" David wondered.

On the morning of his birthday, David ran with a new toy boat for the pool, but stopped suddenly:

"Look! There's Diamond! Look at all the little live ducks, too! Yellow—like Diamond, There's Teal, too! One-two-three-ten little ducks!"

"A duck for each of us," cried a group of boys and girls rushing from behind trees, bushes, garages, David recognized them as his friends.

"Where? How came all the ducks—and Diamond—and Teal? Teal is flying away," David cried.

"We don't know where that strange bird came from. It just flew here—for your birthday, perhaps. It saw the little ducks and wanted company," one boy grinned.

"These little ducks are your birthday present from us all," explained Tom, the tallest of the boys. "My puppy dragged that wooden duck, you call Diamond, into our yard one morning. He must have taken it from your pool. James told me it was your toy. So I saved it and brought it back for your birthday and we thought it would be fun to give you some real baby ducklings with it."

Many happy times David and his friends had, watching the live ducks eat and grow, and Teal—who came back now and then for a visit. David never told them how he had left Diamond in the pool one night, thinking the toy might learn to fly as well as to sail!

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Mother Says the Live Duck Comes to the Pool Because Diamond Is There."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

129.

To all appearances",
said the speaker, toys
did not seem to inter-
est him like they did
other children. Being
regarded as having more
sense than any child of
his age in his town,
we thought we were doing
the right thing in only
buying him a book

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts Worth Thinking

The golden rule of speech is to say to others what you would like to have others say to you. It goes further than that. It requires us to say of others what we would have others say of us.

It is easy to find fault. It is quite as easy not to, after a bit of practice—and it is very much happier for all concerned.

Better bring home a small string than come back telling of the big string you lost.

The real measure of a man's resources, the true test of a person's genuine worth, is not in the fact that he can be fair and square with those who trust him; but that he can be big enough to rise above those who seem unfair to him.

Folks should hide their troubles and then forget where they put them.

When a man is wrong he should not try to dodge the blame by thinking the world is wrong.

We can give nothing else so easily and so readily as we can give joy. Nothing else spreads as joy spreads. If we give out joy, contagious joy, it comes back to us multiplied.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Era (Mrs. B. G. K.)—The correspondent writes:

What event started the years of our calendar? Was it the birth of Jesus, or did it date before his birth?

Calendars of months and years have been in use since ancient days, but the calendar which we now use owes its beginning to the Wayshower's birth.

Dionysius Exiguus (a learned monk who lived in Rome during the sixth century) is believed to have been the first to begin counting years from the Nativity. He placed the date of Jesus' birth on the 25th of December, in the year of Rome 754, which year he denominated 1 A. D. (Apparently, the expression *Anno Domini* was of his creating.) Although his findings were based on Scriptural lore and a collection of the canons of Nicæa, Constantinople, Chalcedon, and Sardis, modern opinion holds that his date for the birth of Jesus was four years too late. So we may now be living in 1937 A. D.

"Losing a ship for a hap'orth of tar" (Miss E. L., who inquires the meaning of this English expression)—According to Edward's Dictionary of Words, Facts, and Phrases, this expression does not refer to a ship; it refers to "sheep," which word is generally pronounced *ship* by rustics. The reference is to marking a sheep with its owner's initials in hot tar. To lose a sheep through its not being marked is losing it for want of a halfpenny's worth of tar.

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Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Photographing Children

Since I am interested in photography, and have a fairly good, large-sized camera, I decided to make my hobby useful and remunerative. In the neighborhood there are many small children. Mothers like pictures of their children, but they do not always like to pay photographers' prices, so I offered to take pictures of these children, charging the cost of the film and developing, plus a little for my time. Many who like to take snapshots may find this a good way to earn an extra bit during the summer.
Miss Aldrea J.

Selling Tadpoles

Small boys who like to play in a near-by creek or river will find their vacations useful if they catch tadpoles or small frogs for the local pet stores, or for neighbors who have their own pools. E. A. J.

Swimming Lessons

A college student who was a good swimmer, desiring to make some money, hit upon the idea of giving swimming lessons. Three persons were the most he would instruct at a time, thus he was able to be fully responsible for the beginners. A fee of 50 cents a lesson was charged.

He has made a good sum of money, and has also enabled many to learn to swim. Mrs. Thelma M.

Odd As It May Seem

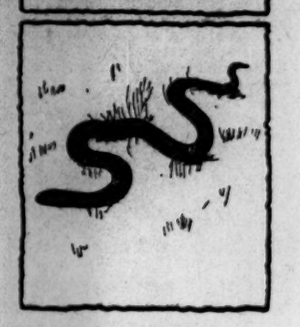
A Hartford—
automobile club has organized a course in tire changing, lubrication, valve grinding, brake adjustment, and general repair work—for women only.

The longest straight stretch—
of highway in the United States is on Route 5 west from Dunseith, N. D. This road has no curves in it for approximately 50 miles!

The weight—
of a new aluminum Pullman on exhibition at the Century of Progress Fair is 96,980 pounds—slightly more than half the weight of a similarly equipped steel car.

The importation—
of apples has doubled in Great Britain during the last 10 years, the gain being attributed to the "eat more fruit" campaign.

All Nature



Black Snake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TO SOME people, anything that slithers through the grass, that doesn't make a noise, and that tries to glide away unseen, is a thing to be despised and crushed beneath the heel. But the black snake is one that will always be popular with the farmer, for he knows how valuable it can be in keeping his barn and house free of mice and other rodents.

The species is found over most of eastern North America. West of the Mississippi River it changes color and is known as the blue or green racer, depending upon the territory.

It is usually to be found near water and is an excellent swimmer. Like the turtles, it likes to bask on some snag or rock, but like the young frogs, it prefers that its perch be not too prominent. When startled it will strike out across the water in true serpentine fashion; or it may, if beside a small stream, head for the underpart of a submerged rock, or for muddy places. If cornered, it puts on a great show of pretended viciousness, but the worst damage it can do is to scratch the surface of the skin.

We frequently meet the black snake in low trees, for it is as good a climber as it is a swimmer. Oftentimes our attention is drawn to it through the scolding of small birds, who protest at the intrusion upon their territory. "Let this chap stay on the ground where he belongs," they insist.

Brevities

Making the Grade: And there seems to be a moral of some kind for the textile industry in the story of the pedestrian who asked what steps he should take to protect his rights. The answer was "Long ones, brother, and make 'em snappy."

London (Ont.) Free Press: A dean says that this country is suffering from an overproduction of brains. This may be due to the fact that nobody has been using them much of late years.

Los Angeles Times: A good-natured neighbor and all his carpenter's tools are soon parted.

Arkansas Gazette: Another of the annoying persons who whistle at their work is the traffic cop.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Industrial Peace—and Justice

VIRTUALLY a moratorium on strikes and lockouts is declared, or at least requested, in the statement on labor relations just issued by President Roosevelt. By agreement the outstanding leaders of labor and industry who compose the advisory boards of the National Recovery Administration have come to the conclusion that no outbursts of strife between workers and employers should be allowed to break the stride of business recovery in the United States.

The decision is based on the fundamental truth that any great work for the benefit of mankind cannot be based on dissension, hatred and warfare among human beings, but must proceed from a foundation of harmony, cooperation and good will. Obviously it is to no purpose to clear the track for the engine of industry if the engineer and fireman are to leave it motionless while they bicker over their relative wages for holding the throttle and for stoking the fire.

The model for action has been set up in the agreement which has averted a threatened disastrous strike in the soft coal industry. There work is to be resumed under a condition of truce while a board of three arbitrators irons out the differences preparatory to hearings on a general code for the industry. Similarly now on the broader scale the President designates a board of seven nationally known men to act as mediators or arbitrators for labor disputes wherever they may arise in American industry.

"An appeal for industrial peace," Mr. Roosevelt calls his pronouncement—and it is that. Moreover, one can safely forecast beneficial results from such an effort by labor and industrial leaders to substitute the methods of the council table for those of the picket line. But the objective must be more than peace alone—more than the sometimes false peace of mere quiescence. As in international relations or in personal relations, the only lasting basis of peace is justice. And it is justice which, in the last analysis, must be sought in all efforts to solve industrial disputes.

Compared to the insistent demands of labor or of capital, the public has a paramount interest in the maintenance of industrial peace and uninterrupted service. Fortunately, this public interest is being increasingly recognized in many parts of the world. But even this interest cannot warrant a cry of peace which means actually only stifiement of one side or the other under oppressive conditions.

In the quest for peace among nations the lesson is being learned that the setting up of machinery for friendly settlement of differences and for alleviation of injustices must go hand in hand with the repression of armed conflict. In the development of everyday law a sound and reliable administration of justice had gradually to take the place of the dueling code. So it is in industry.

Misgivings on this point evidently lie at the root of the objections made by Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation. Miss Van Kleeck protests vigorously at the attempt to withdraw from Labor the instrument of the strike.

But the personnel of the board the President has named is such as to give high promise of a labor statesmanship that will make strikes or lockouts unnecessary. Under chairmanship of Senator Robert F. Wagner, labor is represented by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers; an enlightened wing of industrial management is represented by Gerard Swope and Walter C. Teagle; Dr. Leo Wolman is a most able labor economist, and Louis E. Kirstein a progressive type of merchant.

Even the very best of leadership and administration must have support from labor, capital and the public if it is to succeed in substituting reason for force as the arbiter of industry. We see continually the need of all-round support for the administration of justice in the courts of law and the international forum. Similarly it is for all concerned to be governed in industry by motives of—peace, yes—and above peace, justice. For justice even more than peace lies at the heart of industrial recovery.

The Position of the Franc

THERE is a good deal of proper curiosity as to the future of the franc. Can it remain fixed in value if a considerable part of the world is engaged in a gigantic experiment of controlled money? The question has been acutely raised by the incidents of the London Conference, and despite ministerial reassurances there still exist doubts of the ability of the French Government to maintain the franc at its present level.

That it is the intention of that Government, and indeed of a number of European governments which adhere to the gold standard, to support their currencies is obvious. France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and various other nations have resolved to stand together. Yet the skeptics point to the internal conditions, rather than to external pressure, and they see a fundamental weakness in the position of the franc.

At the moment the French Treasury encounters no particular difficulty. But even on paper the budget, despite many promises, has not been balanced, and when the summer recess comes to an end it is certain that grave problems will present themselves to the French authorities.

For more than a year the need of drastic retrenchment has been proclaimed. It was to have been the first task of the new Radical Government. Yet three governments followed, and although they each made an attempt to wipe out the deficit, they found themselves handicapped, first by the peculiar composition of the French Parliament, and second by the general disability under which popular parliaments suffer when it is necessary to retrench.

Apart from the special situation of the French Government, it is frequently asked whether parliaments, which are willing enough to increase state liabilities in days of prosperity, are capable of decreasing them in days of adversity. They think of the electorate. Nevertheless, that electorate is composed not only of beneficiaries of state expenditure, but also of taxpayers; and the taxpayers in France are clamoring for some relief.

It is calculated that there will be a deficit on next year's budget and on the railways of something like 11,000,000,000 francs unless there is decreased expenditure or increased taxation; and M. Daladier has announced that he will endeavor to effect Draconian reductions. In these circumstances, a governmental crisis is to be anticipated.

The true solution, in the opinion of many deputies, consists in the formation of a government which would have a broader basis—which would be supported by most of the parties, including the Moderates. Such a government would act more boldly, since no particular party would be blamed for unpopular reforms. Unless a solution of this kind is found possible, the position of the franc will certainly be endangered before the end of the year. So that the problem of the future of the franc is not primarily financial—it is political.

Turkeys on the Trot

AMERICAN Indians are much in the spotlight these days. Taciturn the red man may be, but he is matching his economy of words with economy of taxpayers' money.

Only the other day the Menominees showed their sturdy self-reliance by refusing a grant of $30,000 from the federal emergency relief funds, respectfully but firmly informing the Administration that up in their Wisconsin reservation the tribe was able to build its own roads.

Now comes a dispatch out of Washington relating an exploit by Navajo Indians employed in a civilian conservation camp at Shiprock, N. M., which smacks of positive genius strongly savored with humor. Grasshoppers there had become more than a passing nuisance. Alfalfa fields disappeared overnight, melons and peaches were vanishing.

An appeal to Washington brought $1400 to help oust the intruding grasshoppers. And what did the resourceful Navajos do with the money? They bought turkeys—1100 young ones. These they herded in localities where the grasshoppers most abounded. When the turkeys had gobbled them up in one spot the thrifty Navajos led the birds to other desolated spots.

Result: the grasshoppers were no more and the turkeys waxed exceeding plump. Melon fields and alfalfa meadows have been considerably saved. And the boys in the C. C. C. camps thereabouts are already thinking of Thanksgiving Day, when the long tables will groan beneath the weight of many turkeys accompanied with all the trimmings. Incidentally, enough will be left to start another flock for 1934.

Again the red man points the way. Loud has been the criticism—often justified—of many demands for funds to be expended on projects which obviously could yield nothing in return. The Navajos of New Mexico achieved the purpose for which the emergency relief was given and by their ingenuity turned the taxpayers' money into a useful paying investment.

Gain in Christian Unity

SOMETIMES the most important things carry the smallest horn. The "still small voice" of the Bible story came after wind, earthquake and fire. Religion particularly does not lend itself to exploitation. So the world, going to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago, sees the wonders of physical science properly advertised—but is apt to miss another marvel which perhaps dwarfs them all. Fellowship and unity are progressing mightily among the churches. Overshadowed by material prodigies, this genuine mark of the progress of men is quietly recorded at the world's fair.

The Hall of Religion there differs greatly from the Congress of Religions of the Chicago world's fair of 1893. That famous assemblage, according to men who attended, merely brought together on the same platform the spokesmen of many creeds. Even that much in common made a sensation in those days. All that now appears strange. Today's Hall of Religion draws within its walls many churches, finds them living together through the summer under the one roof, makes each better understood and better liked by the others, manufactures friendliness on the spot. Yet in the telling this does not seem so unusual: Rather it appears natural, something to be expected. The world has moved forward swiftly during these forty years.

Few observers realize how the iron lines of denominationalism have been crumbling since the last Chicago world's fair. The Hall of Religion offers further and more striking witness. Some of the greatest churches in America engaged space in one of its principal sections. The visitor will have to look hard to find their names. These churches placed the religion of the Bible first. They united to bring out their common contributions. In emphasizing unity, they sacrificed denominational self. What they gained is tremendous in its significance.

This feeling for fellowship writes itself on the walls of the hall. Along with the joint activities of the churches, such as missions, colleges, religious education, a space is given to "Christian Unity." There is bespoken the "essential oneness of the Christian Churches." Seven church unions, wiping out some of the fragments of denominationalism, are listed. Five world conferences are recorded among the "movements of unity." Most appropriately, great interdenominational organizations which have been born since the last world's fair are cited—the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing twenty-seven great national denominations, and the International Council of Religious Education, embracing forty-one denominations with a church membership of 24,000,000.

"The barriers that ought not to divide are breaking down," comments Dr. Hugh S. Magill, general secretary of the religious education council and manager of the Hall of Religion. The Hall of Religion does not mark an epoch, but it illuminates a deepening process, which will go on and on until, as the Bible promises, "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Four Reasons and Four Comments

"I AM in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment," the Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee, declared in a statement which he issued to the press recently.

Bishop Gailor submitted the following four reasons for abolishing prohibition:

1. The amendment was adopted without a just and adequate effort to ascertain the mind and will of all the people. As a sumptuary law it ought not to have been imposed upon a respectable minority. I believe that such laws should be passed only by practical unanimity of opinion.
2. The law has incited and encouraged crime and lawlessness of every kind, and has taken revenue from the Government and given it to bootleggers and racketeers.
3. I am in favor of the repeal because, as a Southern man, I have been taught to believe in states' rights, and that no single group of states ought in justice be permitted to force their peculiar views of manners and morals upon all the states of the Union.
4. The repeal of the amendment will leave the decision of the question of prohibition to the individual states, and will not abrogate any law on the subject that the people of Tennessee may see fit to enact.

These reasons deserve careful consideration, for Bishop Gailor would hardly have been moved to oppose the Eighteenth Amendment did he not believe that the facts compelled him to do so.

Numerous accounts have recently come to the attention of the Monitor of long-standing drys who had become sincerely convinced through the propaganda for repeal that the Eighteenth Amendment should be abandoned. Are Bishop Gailor's reasons based on fact or are they based on something less substantial? While we do not pretend to a monopoly of wisdom, we should like to submit the following four comments on his four reasons:

1. No amendment to the United States Constitution was ever adopted with such decisive and overwhelming support as marked the ratification of prohibition. Only two out of the forty-eight states failed to ratify this amendment in contrast to the fact that four out of seventeen states refused to approve the first eleven amendments including the Bill of Rights, and that the succeeding amendments were adopted with even less unanimity.
2. Crime and lawlessness have accompanied every effort in every country of the world to cope with the liquor traffic, and the bigger and more vigorous the effort, the greater have been the attacks of crime and lawlessness. We can take our choice which we shall give in to.
3. The idea of federal unity which rests behind the Eighteenth Amendment, far from being a violation of the doctrine of states' rights, is one of the highest expressions of this doctrine; for it is the sovereign right as specifically provided in the Constitution of three-fourths of the states to adopt a uniform national policy and to have that policy administered uniformly and coöperatively by the federal and state governments. This is the sovereign right of the United States. It is this right which makes the United States united.
4. The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, as Bishop Gailor correctly observes, will leave the decision of the question of prohibition to the individual states. By 1920 forty-six of the forty-eight American states through long years of attempts to deal with the liquor traffic on the basis of forty-eight different methods and 2304 different boundaries had become convinced that national action was necessary to meet this national problem.

We believe that the American states were rightly convinced in 1920, and if the experience which brought them to that conclusion must be repeated, they will be convinced again, for this fundamental truth endures: Alcoholic drink is not natural to any man and it is right that legislation should ultimately be in keeping with this fact.

Editorial Notes

Counterfeiters, according to recent news items, have been putting out spurious NRA emblems in Baltimore, faking emergency relief food tickets in New York and circulating bogus $100 bills in Philadelphia. In the last instance the counterfeiters had their little joke by giving a slight wink to the likeness of Benjamin Franklin which peers from the bills. But this would be a quick give-away in the reproduction of the NRA symbol, for the value of the Blue Eagle is in the fact that he refuses to wink at infractions of the code. And in any case, the public will hardly wink at the counterfeiting.

The curator of a New York museum declares that the "praying mantis" would better be called the "preying mantis," explaining that the insect holds its large forelegs folded in front of it not out of piety but in readiness to snatch an unwary fellow-insect victim. An illustration that "having the right attitude in life" is a matter of something more than physical pose.

From three cities along the north Atlantic coast of the United States recently have come stories of drawbridges that jammed and refused to return to place because expanded by the high summer temperatures. All of which suggests that with a sufficient supply of drawbridges it might no longer be necessary to pour an egg on the sidewalk to find out how hot it is.

Workers' Stake in National Income

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

WHY is nearly every business place covered with NRA posters, and why did the Federal Government think it necessary to organize the extraordinary NRA campaign? The offhand answer that the campaign is intended to make normal the nation's production and consumption, while true, does not touch the innermost reason—an enforced change in the distribution of national income. What, then, has been wrong in the way in which national income has been divided, and what is being done as a correction?

During the decade after 1920, statisticians confirmed the general impression that America's national income, derived from all its processes of production, was mounting to new records. At the same time technological devices or methods were setting increasingly high marks of output per man. Apparently labor was sharing in the income created by its own proficiency, for wage rates per hour, as well as earnings per week or per year, were at the highest points in a generation.

Moreover, the dollar received by the worker commanded a larger amount of goods than had been known before by anyone actively engaged in gainful pursuits. Along with wages of the highest purchasing power, labor was gaining greater leisure; for the eight-hour day first was generally attained, and then some workers won the forty-four and forty-hour week, while a few hundred thousands rejoiced in a five-day work week.

* * *

Yet obscured by the seen benefits there were unseen economic maladjustments, which at the end of the decade played an important part in bringing about general ruin. Most of the machines, devices or methods that helped to create the astounding total output and product per man did so in part at the expense of men displaced. The pace of improvements was so fast, and the elimination of labor so great, that the ousted labor could not get other jobs as good as the ones lost, and often could not secure any kind of employment. So, although the employed labor was unusually well off, there was a swelling horde who had little or no income.

At the same time the amount of income going to managers and investors tended to increase faster than the amount paid as wages. In 1926 the sum paid to capital in managerial bonuses, interest to creditors (bondholders or note holders) and dividends to stockholders was *one*-fourth the sum paid in wages to labor. In 1929 capital's share was a sum *three*-fourths as much as labor's wages.

The effect of growing unemployment was to reduce demand. The loss in demand of the unemployed was partly offset by the greater demand of the fortunate workers retained in industry at higher wages. But these favored wage earners did not spend all their increased earnings for consumption goods; the records plainly prove that much worker money went into savings, insurance, and investments.

* * *

The effect of the increased ratio of capital income to labor income was to add large increments to productive equipment. Of course, thousands of stockholders spent their dividends at once on consumable goods, but most of the income distributed to capital owners went in such large blocks that the recipients had to reinvest nearly all of it. Investment meant more productive capacity.

The effect of the strategic position of managers between wage labor and widespread stockholders, with the controlling stockholders sitting as directors with the manager, was exorbitant rewards in salary bonuses and other items of value. Salaries ranged from $100,000 up to $1,000,000, and the other rewards sometimes equaled another million.

The way these matters worked out in demand may be seen by examining the recently court-exposed case of Mr. G. W. Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company. His total compensation exceeded $2,000,000 a year. If we add the $750,000 or $1,000,000 received by each of five vice-presidents of the same company, then these six individuals were paid one-tenth as much as all the 106,000 wage earners in the entire cigar and cigarette industry. None of the six who got a million or more per year could possibly spend it all on goods for their own satisfaction; they would have to reinvest most of their income.

On the contrary, the 106,000 cigar and cigarette wage earners who got $813 per year on an average, did not have enough income to spend much for anything beyond the bare means of keeping alive. Similar conditions are a matter of public record in regard to steel manufacture, railroad and insurance companies, rubber manufacture and others in which large capital investment was a feature.

The cumulative effect of all the factors mentioned was a condition of national overproduction and national underconsumption. The increased spread between the two finally brought the crash.

* * *

The "new deal" at Washington apparently is intent upon a correction and balance between production and consumption. By a tax on all profits above 12½ per cent there is imposed a check upon capital's share in output. By the new industrial codes, labor is to be reabsorbed on jobs and paid at least a minimum wage; at the same time workers are to get more leisure. In short, out of the total income derived from the nation's productive capacity, labor's stake is about to be increased. If the wage is spent for consumable goods in the enlarged leisure time, then, perhaps, demand once more will balance capacity.

At any rate, the "new deal" is headed in the right direction, whereas the trend of the 1920's was toward catastrophe. Capitalistic production cannot succeed unless the workers' stake in national income is large enough to permit labor to consume most of what it produces.

The Three Davids of Florence

By SIDNEY A. CLARK

SO FAR as I am concerned, Florence would not be Florence without its Davids. To be frankly autobiographical, I grew up with them, by which I mean that in early boyhood I spent many months beside the Arno and was lovingly introduced by my mother to these so different and yet so similar young Davids—Michelangelo's strong-muscled warrior, Verocchio's fragile but sturdy youth and Donatello's amazingly feminine, yet not effeminate boy.

Florence is so crowded with the most glorious art works in the world, that I should blush to discuss any new industrial developments or new buildings. If a copy of the Empire State Building were to be erected in the Piazza della Signoria, it seems to me that no one ought to notice it. It should be ignored, like the volcanic sneeze which escapes little Charlie when guests are at dinner. Beauty, after a long sleep, was reawakened in Florence when Cimabue discovered a shepherd boy named Giotto drawing curiously lifelike sheep on pasture stones. It reached perfection—if art can ever be perfect—when Donatello and Verocchio and finally Michelangelo fashioned in bronze and marble their conceptions of the boy who slew Goliath.

The three Davids are, of course, only three individual outcroppings of this perfection, for even Athens in its Golden Age did not turn out genius in such amazing *bulk* as did the Tuscan capital in its long period of glory. The layman must make selections from this Florentine universe of art, choosing certain things that shall become his own. I, by the luck of wise parental steering, had this done for me and chose long since the Davids. Never have I regretted the choice or had any desire to change it.

These statues were born some thirty or forty years apart, Donatello's being the eldest. When tourists with ill-conditioned mental attitude first gaze upon this boy of Donatello they often snicker, for there is an astonishingly feminine grace about it, and there are long bronze curls, and worst of all a Sister Susie hat with twined leaves about it. But this loveliest boy in all bronze grows and grows on one. He is almost incomparably appealing and you come to think finally that his small biceps *could* actually wield the great sword he holds and sever the giant's head.

Verocchio's David has been likened to a flower in the first fresh bloom of spring and it *is* like that. I do not believe you can look at it without coming to the decision that it is your favorite—until you turn back to Donatello's or wander over to the Accademia to see Michelangelo's.

This last is a familiar sermon as well as a statue. Every schoolboy has been told the story of how the Florentine master chiseled it at the age of twenty-six out of a block of marble which had been abandoned as hopelessly spoilt. I believe the lowering of David's right shoulder is supposed to have been forced upon the sculptor by the actual lack of stone to build a proper one. From this worthless outcast of the quarries sprang that thrilling lifelike figure which many people have thought the greatest achievement of the greatest sculptor that ever lived.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Why a City Has Parks

IN defense of the city council's attempt to lease small park tracts and corners for sandwich, pop and pop corn stands, City Commissioner Frost said:

> We are out to make as much money as we can out of the city's scattered property, in order to bring in as much money as possible to the taxpayers.

But the amount of money that will be received will be but a trifle, and can bear no possible relation to a slipshod and haphazard system of city administration which refuses to make major economies and necessary pay roll cuts. . . .

It is a travesty on the use and purpose of park space to lease it for hot-dog stands. Parks and boulevards are established for the purpose of preserving a bit of that precious beauty of nature which is sacrificed when man builds a city. Even a little square of green grass, even a small tree or modest flower garden, is far too precious to be sacrificed for a trifling cash consideration. There are plenty of privately owned and vacant lots in the city for lease, whose owners might realize a little to help pay taxes, to supply all the space needed for refreshment booths. . . .

Every possible inch of park space should be saved for sanctuary from ugliness. . . .—*Omaha* (Neb.) *World-Herald.*

No Place for Politics

THERE is no doubt as to the attitude of the Sherbrooke Daily Record toward public ownership of important utilities. Recent discussion of the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission has given the Quebec paper an opportunity to make rather bitter comment on what it regards as the present condition of the people's great enterprise. . . .

This sharp criticism calls for restatement of the indisputable fact that the success of any undertaking, private or public, depends upon the character of the officials in charge. The public is not so concerned about the success or failure of a privately owned enterprise which serves the few, but there is alarm lest a great undertaking which it owns, and which serves the people of the Province, be jeopardized by too close an affiliation with politics.

Like the leopard, the active politician cannot change his spots; cannot escape party domination, in whatever field of activity he may be engaged. In the days of Sir Adam Beck the Ontario Hydro enterprise stood four-square against political interference, in whatever guise. Under his guidance the commission was beyond reproach, and also beyond approach by any political interest.

And because there has been a slipping away from that high standard, this huge publicly owned service has been left open to the attacks of those who are only too eager to pick flaws in public ownership, in principle and in practice. Commissions in charge of the people's enterprises should be closed to men who are recognized as active political partisans.—*Toronto Globe.*

Fliers and Planners

A PERSON has had to look twice at the map in the paper these last few weeks to decide whether it is the Regional Planning Commission or Mattern and Post. That rough circle of heavy black and broken lines at first sight is one more scheme of arterial highways and bridges and by-passes by the regional experts for going all around New York City. But a second glance reveals that what one took for Stamford is really Berlin, and Danbury is Moscow, and White Plains is Irkutsk, and Peekskill is Khabarovsk, and Paterson is Fairbanks, and Newark is Edmonton.

Well, for that matter, Wiley Post and Jimmie Mattern are regional planners of their own. The highways which they are tracing around the earth are an ironic commentary on the work of the nationalistic quarantiners everywhere. They build aerial roads of human communication which will long outlast the high brick walls with broken glass on top now going up on all the frontiers.—*New York Times.*